[illegible]LISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
[illegible] BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
[illegible] Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam [illegible] Dak, Places of interest Inland and along the [illegible] Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
[illegible] "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,604—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. [illegible] Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1902.
* MASSILIA	5,0[illegible]	G. M. Montford	5th July
M. L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th "
M. L. COROMANDEL	4,652	C. D. Bennett	26th "
* ARABIA	7,9[illegible]	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M. L. BENGAL	4,656	A. L. Valentini	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M. L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,278	T. Leigh	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon, and 12-30 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190[illegible]
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 367-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo	4160	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	28th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 556-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	22nd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
[illegible]	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 22, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th June, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Durrande	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—Head Office, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la République.
PORT SAID—Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN S. A.—75, Adderley Street.
DURBAN S. A.—Field Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over [illegible] interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at [illegible] to be learned on Application.
[illegible] PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
[illegible] of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current [illegible]
[illegible] CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed [illegible] for Collection.
[illegible] GRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY [illegible] made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the [illegible]
[illegible] ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes [illegible] FREE.
[illegible] MINOUS Private CODE, minimising expense, at [illegible] Service.
[illegible] SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
[illegible] GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES [illegible] safe custody, and interest and Dividends collected.
[illegible] and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
[illegible] Cabled and paid same day in England, Cost of [illegible] about Rs. 6, and NO COMMISSION charged for [illegible]
[illegible] SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied [illegible]
[illegible] INSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at [illegible] rates.
[illegible] for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE [illegible]
[illegible] information [illegible] and Handbooks sent free [illegible] application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY the 10th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON,
1903.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the JULY NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

TO ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN, ETC.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS

ARE to be obtained from TREACHER and Co. Ld., who are Sole Agents for this celebrated House. The following are special lines:

DRAWING PAPERS—

	Rs.	a.
TENAX, Tin, Unmounted, per 50 yds.	30	0
" Mounted on Cloth, per roll of 10 yds.	32	0
" Unmounted, Thick Texture, per roll of 50 yds.	46	0
" Mounted on cloth, Thicker, per roll of 10 yds.	37	0
" Smooth Surface, per quire	11	10
"INCOMPARABLE," Grainless, per quire	15	0
TRACING PAPERS, per quire	12	8

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers
—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENTS SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, Rs. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,
—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	500
1 Do.	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	...	250
2 Do. " 100 "	...	200
2 Do. " 75 "	...	150
4 Do. " 50 "	...	200
10 Do. " 25 "	...	250
100 Do. " 10 "	...	1,000
200 Do. " 5 "	...	1,000
200 Do. " 1 "	...	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St.
Bombay.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in. Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON,

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LD., have the Largest Stock of LADIES' WATCHES in Bombay for selection. Particular attention has been given to these Watches in order that they shall be not only ornamental but useful as timekeepers. Many so-called Watches are manufactured with highly decorated cases to catch the eye, while the internal mechanism is of little or no value.

Every Watch sold by MARCKS & Co., Ld., is guaranteed a PERFECT TIME KEEPER, while the casings of their Watches are of second consideration and depend entirely on the amount a buyer intends to invest.

LADIES' PLAIN GOLD WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BROOCH WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BRACELET WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES JEWELLED

GOLD CHAINS
To Match in
Alberts, Victorias, Guards, Muffs and Fobs.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

By private contract on account of the Estate of the late E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., as a Going Concern conjointly, or the branches thereof separately.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS OF
E. J. LAZARUS & CO
BENARES,
COMPRISING THE DISPENSARY KNOWN AS
THE MEDICAL HALL

with full rights in all the well-known Proprietary Preparations of the Firm, [illegible] of Chiretta, Neem, Papiya, &c., &c.

ALSO THE WELL APPOINTED PRINTING PRESS KNOWN AS
THE MEDICAL HALL PRESS

with a full stock of Presses, Type, especially good Nagari fonts and all requisites for [illegible] class Printing Establishment, including the copyright in numerous publications.

ALSO A LARGE, PUCCA BUILT PARTIALLY UPPER STORIED
DWELLING HOUSE

containing twenty-six rooms, together with two bungalows and extensive godown houses, standing in a compound of nearly six acres of ground, the whole [illegible] from Government and situated in Cantonments.

Both branches of the business are in full work and have been efficiently [illegible] since the death of the Proprietor.

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & CO., BENARES
or from
MESSRS. C. LAZARUS & CO.
CALCUTTA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	[illegible]	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 6	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 [illegible]	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	[illegible]	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 [illegible]	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	[illegible] 13	[illegible] 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	[illegible] 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 [illegible]	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 3	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 [illegible]	[illegible]	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	68 11	52 14	44 [illegible]	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

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3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY, the 7th of July, 1902, and until further notice, the following Kurla Passenger Trains WILL CEASE RUNNING:—

DOWN TRAINS.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	UP TRAINS.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay..D	8-30	8-40	19-20	Kurla ...D	9-00	9-50	20-34
Kurla.....A	9-6	9-20	20-0	Bombay.A	10-30	19-29	21-15

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd July 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN THE MIXED TRAIN SERVICE ON THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

ON and from the 15th of JULY, 1902, and until further notice, the Mixed Train timed to leave Jalamb at 7-50 and the Mixed Train leaving Khamgaon at 7-15 WILL CEASE RUNNING. In their place the following Mixed Trains WILL RUN:—

	H. M.		H. M.
Jalamb Junction....Dep	15-45	Khamgaon ....Dep	14 16
Khamgaon........Arr	16-16	Jalamb Junction....Arr	14 55

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 1st of July, 1902.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12
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Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM GEORGE NASH, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE NASH, late of Bandora in the Island of Salsette, a District Locomotive Superintendent in the employ of the B. B. & C.I. Ry. Co. who died at Bandora aforesaid on or about the 19th day of February, 1902, and Letters of Administration (with Will annexed) of whose property and credits were on the 12th day of June, 1902 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Surgeon General WILLIAM SPARTORE MARTIN PRICE, the duly constituted Attorney of MARY HARRIOT CORRIO NASH, the widow and one of the next of kin of the said deceased having effect throughout the Province of Bombay are hereby required to send to the Undersigned solicitors for the said Administrator at their office No. 30, Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned solicitors for the said Administrator.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1902.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

[illegible]XED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and [illegible] months' notice of withdrawal at rates which [illegible] ascertained on application.

[illegible]MITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, [illegible]d and Telegraphic, made at the current rates [illegible], and addresses in connection with the [illegible]gistered Free of Charge through Messrs. [illegible] S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

[illegible]NRY S. KING & CO.

[illegible] ESTATES to which Letters of [illegible]istration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come [illegible]charge:—

[illegible] CARTER SPITTLE, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
[illegible] EDWARD LEARY, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Royal Army Medical Corps.
[illegible] FELIX VALLADARES, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.
[illegible]TESH VITHAL PAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
[illegible] MUNJI, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant.
CHHUGONMAL [illegible]ANDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
EPHRAIM SALEH EPHRAIM, late of Bombay Jewish Inhabitant.
SAHABJAHN, a Courtesan, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
ABDUL MAHOMED, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
BHIMABAI, late of Bombay Hindu widow.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

T. J. STRANGMAN,
Acting Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 17th June, 1902.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in 60 years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes inter alia a provision (Section 150) that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under sections 52 and 55 (including interest) on the Board's Debentures or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the (Sinking) Fund for redemption of the said Debentures, the Accountant General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 15th July 1902 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. [illegible] tendered for to be deposited [illegible] on or before [illegible] day of December, 1902.

7. (a) Tenderers for sums of Rs. 10,000 and under will be required to pay the full amount in one instalment on or before 31st December, 1902. Anticipation interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the date of payment up to the 31st day of December 1902, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures.

7. (b) Tenderers for sums of over Rs. 10,000 are allowed the option to pay in instalments as regards amounts and dates, but payment must be made in full not later than the 31st day of December 1902. Payments will not be received in more than four instalments, each of which must be for multiples of Rs. 500. Anticipation interest on sums paid in at 4 per cent. per annum from date or dates of payment to 31st day of December, 1902, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures. No Debentures will be issued till full payment has been made on account of each allotment.

8. The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made and will, together with any instalment paid as above provided, be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1902.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th July, 1902, and they will [illegible] be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, and subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers [illegible] the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 24th June 1902.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901 respectively.
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Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for [illegible], Lost, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES—Cash only. Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

STAMPS.—N. State varieties 25, 12 as.; 50, Rs. 2; 100, Rs. 6; 150, Rs. 15; 200, Rs. 30; 250, Rs. 55; 300, Rs. 100. Faridkot 24 var. (N. Type) Rs. 2. Terms Cash or V. P. P. No Price List.—DUTT and Co., Indore, C. I. (Name this paper).

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 16 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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WANTED an experienced L. C. E. Apply, stating terms, to H. H. THE THAKORE SAHIB OF WADHWAN.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious [illegible], suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. Lee Smith's Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horse, &c., at Police Station Bungalow, Dadur, to be SOLD on SUNDAY, 6th inst.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt. and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

ANY EUROPEAN LADY who can spare time at her own place to instruct a Native Gentleman may apply to Box No. "257 J.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Prices from Rs. 1-8 and 2-8, according to size. Sterling value, inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

40 POUNDS is the weight of any new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with [illegible]. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

IXL DURRIES in fast colours. New patterns now ready.—Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

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FELT MATTRESS PADS will prevent your Mattresses being spoilt by Rust. All sizes kept in Stock by M. BRESHAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFKENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

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WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSB[illegible], VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 31 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 31 days to one year, 1 rupee; from one year to two years Rs. 2; two to three years, Rs. 3; and of older dates than three years, Rs. 5 per copy, according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have POSTPONED taking CORONATION PORTRAITS lately offered by them to the Public until further notice.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 40 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

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SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.

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Silver Reserve Fund	$	42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, [illegible] per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ "

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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 9,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

[illegible],
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..............£500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila,
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow.	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed........................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... " 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years........................	5½
" 1 Year	5
" 6 Months........................	4½
" 3 Months........................	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) " 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 " " " " " 3 "
4 " " " " " 5 "

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED:
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

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THE

GREATEST CURE

For Nervous Debility, including Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Impotence, Wasting Decay, Loss of Vital Power, Dimness of Sight, Pimples and Eruptions of all kinds, Frightful Dreams, Pains in the Loins, Evil Forebodings, Loss of Energy, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Low Spirits, Fœtid Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Emaciation, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c. This newly-discovered Remedy never fails to rid the sufferer of his ailments, and full particulars of it will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Address:—Rev. JOHN WILSON, 49 Murillo Road, Lee, Kent, England. (Name this paper).

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, [illegible] and all the distressing consequences arising from early [illegible] residence in hot, unhealthy climates, [illegible] possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured of all Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering [illegible] 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. [illegible] Government Stamp [illegible] every genuine [illegible].

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Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.

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President:— ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.
Cablegrams:— "PLENARILY LONDON."
BEDFORD MCNEIL } CODES.
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DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

[illegible] only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, [illegible], Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, [illegible] too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weaknesses across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the [illegible] of the kidneys, therefore preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, [illegible], Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 [illegible] COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1902

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THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague [illegible] to combat it, and [illegible] of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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Ladies admitted.

F. D. MASTER, [illegible]

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(6.) A "Blickensderf" Typewriter, in [illegible] case, in good serviceable order. Cost [illegible] Offered for Rs. 90.
(8.) A Lady's English Saddle, in [illegible] Rs. 50.
(9.) Several Ladies' Bicycles, in good [illegible] prices Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.
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We claim for SIDEROSTHEN that—

It is an absolutely rust-proof and rust preventing Paint.

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P. M. HUTHEESING,
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Architect and Civil Engineer,
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Residence.—No. 193, Girgaon Road, near [illegible] Lane.

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ENGINES and BOILERS of all kinds, Drilling Machines, and other Machines, Steam and Hand Pumps, Shafting and [illegible] Stocks and Dies, and Engineer's Accessories of all kinds.

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THIS justly celebrated PHYSICIAN [illegible] study and an experience of 30 years [illegible] become an expert in the most successful [illegible] ever discovered for the cure of diseases [illegible] and Nervous System. Exhausted [illegible] Debility, and that class of ailments which [illegible] unhappiness and misery both to married [illegible] than any other ailment. Exclusive [illegible] impossible. Age no impediment. [illegible] Dr. Maginn invites all sufferers [illegible] plaints and particularly those which [illegible] neglected, mismanaged or [illegible] Maginn cures Varicocele, Rupture, [illegible] and Skin Diseases, Bladder and [illegible] Rheumatism, Epilepsy (Fits), St. Vitus [illegible] Tumours, Cancer, and diseases of the [illegible] Cure guaranteed. Private consultation [illegible] dence invited.

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[illegible] BY AUCTION.

[illegible] JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
[illegible] & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

[illegible] LANDED PROPERTY AT BANIAN ROW.

[illegible] COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
[illegible] Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 148 of 1902.

[illegible] Abdul Rehman ... Plaintiff.
vs
[illegible] Abdulla; 2 Hajeebai binte Haji [illegible] Haji Abdulla, [illegible] binte Haji Abdulla Haji Abd Sattar; [illegible] Bayabai binte Haji Abdulla Haji Abd [illegible] binte Hajee Abdulla Haji Abd ... Defendants.

[illegible] the Receiver appointed herein by the [illegible] sale passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [illegible] this suit, on the 17th day of April, 1902, [illegible] of the directions contained in the said [illegible] Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. [illegible] the 9th day of July, 1902, at 4-30 [illegible] on the premises at Banian Row, near [illegible] undermentioned property :—

PARTICULARS.

[illegible] piece of Government land or ground, together with the [illegible] tenements, or dwelling houses [illegible] at Banian Row, without the Fort, [illegible] Registration Sub-District of Bombay, [illegible] measurement 22 square yards or thereabouts [illegible] books of the Collector of Land Revenue, [illegible] and 264, new No. 2233, old Survey No. [illegible] No. 1246, under tenure, quit and ground [illegible] in the books of the Assessor of the Municipality [illegible] under C Ward No 6307, and Street Nos [illegible] 35, and bounded as follows: that is to [illegible] the north by the said Banian Row, on or [illegible] by Bapoo Khote Street, on or towards the [illegible] of the late Hormusjee Dorabjee, and on [illegible] by the property of Mapla Moosa Kaka [illegible] particulars and conditions of sale apply to [illegible] Moolchand and Wadia, Solicitors, or to [illegible]

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, [illegible] 1902.

[illegible] SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
[illegible] AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

[illegible] Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for [illegible] Constituents.
[illegible] on the most approved principles [illegible] on the premises of specially imported.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), [illegible] (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), [illegible] Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), [illegible] (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses [illegible]
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, [illegible] Rs. 35 per mensem, including Syce. [illegible] on all horses fed by owners, at [illegible] Commission on horses bought [illegible] Examination and Certificate [illegible] as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, [illegible] delivered free in Bombay. Special [illegible] Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, [illegible] Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at [illegible] with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and [illegible] of finest quality only supplied. [illegible] by contract. Satisfaction [illegible] invited.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. [illegible] for many years [illegible] to the East
HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. [illegible] to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of [illegible] on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
[illegible] A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
[illegible], by Sir Edwin Arnold ...	2	0
[illegible], by Lawrence [illegible]	2	0
[illegible] Blackwoods English [illegible]	1	0
[illegible], by Edith Ward ...	1	0
[illegible] Rain of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
[illegible], by [illegible] C. Ford...	2	0
[illegible] Lordby F. A. Steel ...	2	0
[illegible] for Indian Schools, by W. [illegible] ...	2	0
[illegible] Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
[illegible], by Andrew Lang ...	2	[illegible]
[illegible] Langley and Bradly ...	2	0
[illegible] Thought, W. Copeland Bowie...	2	0
[illegible] in the Active and [illegible], by Yorke-Davies ...	1	0
[illegible] Great Scouts, by Helen [illegible]	2	[illegible]
[illegible] Fenimore Cooper	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] (18 vols.) bound [illegible], price ...	5	0
[illegible], by Lieut.-Colonel H. Newn[illegible] ...	1	8
[illegible] Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire [illegible] No. 4) ...	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	a.
[illegible] College ...	0	8
[illegible], by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
[illegible], by Benjamin Swift ...	0	12
[illegible], by U. L. Silberrad ...	0	12
[illegible], by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
[illegible], by Mrs. Lovett Cameron...	0	12
[illegible], by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
[illegible] of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
[illegible] Easy, by Major B. Witherby ...	0	6

Apply to "[illegible]," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade [illegible]

[illegible] BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

[illegible] WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. [illegible] Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It [illegible] Sores. [illegible] on the Neck. [illegible] Legs. [illegible] Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. [illegible] Scurvy. [illegible] Ulcers. [illegible] Blood and Skin Diseases. [illegible] Glandular Swellings. [illegible] the Blood from all impure Matter, from whatever cause arising. [illegible] specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, [illegible] the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the [illegible] solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test [illegible]

[illegible] Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth [illegible] Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered [illegible] rheumatism in my arms and legs for over [illegible] I also had a bruised [illegible] could rest only for a few minutes [illegible] at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, [illegible] did any good for more than a few days. [illegible] while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the [illegible] bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued [illegible] this excellent medicine, and it effected a [illegible] cure. This was more than a year ago [illegible] pleased to say I have not felt the least [illegible] in fact, I am in as good health as [illegible] was in my life. Moreover, I told two friends of mine who [illegible] laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and [illegible] 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are [illegible] in seven days their [illegible] again. They say this medicine cannot be [illegible] praised. [illegible] 18, 1899."

[illegible] George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, [illegible]—"I feel that I should write you a few [illegible] in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have [illegible] suffering these last few years with Eczema [illegible] blotches, which prevented me following my [illegible], and I can safely say I have spent [illegible] pounds in all sorts of other medicines [illegible] while ago, however, I was advised by a [illegible] of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood [illegible] to try a bottle, and to my great relief [illegible] a new man and able at the present time [illegible] with my business, being now quite [illegible] I cannot give it too much praise, [illegible] at liberty to make what use you like [illegible] testimonial for the benefit of others who [illegible] suffering from the same complaint.

[illegible] December 28, 1899."

[illegible] OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL [illegible] FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

[illegible] Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at [illegible] and in cases containing six times the [illegible], sufficient to effect a permanent [illegible] the great majority of long-standing [illegible] BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world, [illegible] The LINCOLN AND MIDLAND [illegible] DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England [illegible] "Clarke's Blood Mixture."

[illegible] S BLOOD MIXTURE.

[illegible] of Clarke's Blood Mixture should [illegible] the genuine article. Worthless imitations [illegible] palmed off by unscrupulous [illegible] "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug [illegible]" are engraved on the Government [illegible] "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" [illegible] WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] LAND REVENUE, [illegible] PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY [illegible]
[illegible] Rs. 1. Postage [illegible]
[illegible] the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 3.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... £[illegible] = − 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes ... £101 3-4 = unchanged
3 per cent. Sterling Loan ... £100 1-2 = do.
3 per cent. Govt. Securities ... £[illegible]5 = plus 3-16
Bar Silver in London ... 24 3-8 = plus 3-16
Do. 2 months hence 24 1-4 = plus 3-16
Do. New York ... 52 3-4 = plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris. 25 [illegible] = plus 1
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·46 1-4 = − 1-4
Do. New York ... 4·87 7-8 = unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = do.
„ Short London Bills 2 1-2 „ = do.
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 „ = do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 3-4 „ = do.
6 Do. Do. 3 1-8 „ = do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-8 „ = do.
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-4 „ = do.

Amount paid into Bank of England about £1,00,000.

Rapeseed 36 1-4, July-Aug. sellers. Tone dull. White Karachi Wheat 28 5-8, July-Aug sellers. Para Rubber 2s. 11 3-4d. Metals &c., unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales, 15,000. Yesterday sales by 5,000 increased. Spot 5 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export, 2,000. Imports, nil. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·43	4·32	4·37	4·23
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·21	4·19	4·18	4·18
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ... 1,000 Bales.
„ Last year ... 5,000
Exports to Great Britain ... nil
„ Continent ... nil
"Mid-Uplands ... 9 5-16 plus 1-16
Futures month of July ... 8·72 — 3
Do. do. Dec. ... 7·92 plus 13
Coffee 5 [illegible]
In New Orleans—
Spot ... 9
Futures month of Sept. ... 8·05 plus 6
Do. Dec. ... 7·[illegible] plus 9
Closing tone steady.
New York markets closed to-morrow.
Specie Shipments.
Silver to Bombay ... £20,000
Gold do. ... £10,000

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£37,700,000	Dec.	£130,000
Public Deposits	£11,500,000	Dec.	£1 500,000
Other do.	£46,700,000	Inc.	£2,400,000
Other Securities	£28,200,000	Inc.	£900,000
Notes and Gold	£25,000,000	Dec.	£200,000

The Bank's reserve is 43 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 3rd July, 1902:—

Cotton	2 733	bales.
Wheat	6 091	cwts.
Linseed	2,987	„
Rapeseed	3,053	„
Gingellyseed	173	„
Poppyseed	1,419	„
Groundnuts	1	„
Castorseed	2,400	„
Rice	1,37,927	„
Myrabollams	113	„
Cottonseed	1,574	„

The Washington Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in eleven Cotton States is 84·7 per cent.

Extra Council Bill allotments.
Bills on Madras ... Rs. 2,70,000 }
„ Bombay ... Rs. 2,00,000 } at 1s. 3 15-16d.
„ Calcutta ... Rs. 4,00,000 }

BOMBAY, FRIDAY JULY 4.

THERE has been a little better feeling locally, during the week under review, due to a great extent to rather better reports of rains in some of the growing districts. While there is still an absence of the strong monsoon winds and rains with which the month of July is usually associated in Bombay, some fairly heavy showers have fallen in the Berars, Khandeish and Central Provinces and agricultural operations in these districts are getting a start. The total average rainfall to date is still a minus quantity in almost all parts, with the exception of Karwar and Rutnaghirry where very heavy rain has fallen. To the north of Bombay, in Guzerat and Kathiawar rain is very urgently needed, and a good down-pour would be a perfect Godsend in these districts, filling the wells, and providing water for the population.

The very good reports, received during the week, of the progress of the King's health after his operation, have also added considerably to relieve Bombay of the great shock received last week, and the Rupee Paper market has advanced considerably since last mail left. The settlement of Monday, the 30th June, proved a veritable Black Monday to the Bull operators in our local bazaar. Notwithstanding the ample supplies of money available for carrying forward purposes, the rate was gradually forced down until the minimum of Rs. 96·9 was reached, and at or about this figure outright buyers of a considerable block of paper came into the market and the decline was stopped. Some of the weak holders were relieved of their stock and though the completion of the settlement was delayed until Tuesday, a rise of about one per cent. from the lowest point touched was recorded on Wednesday morning. Rumours then became current in Bombay, of the decision of the Goverment of India to hold the new loan, to be issued on the 9th instant, for a minimum of Rs. 98. This rumour was reported from Calcutta, and was worked in our local bazaar for all it was worth. Like all similar rumours when a new loan is on the point of being issued, it is probably utterly baseless, but in the meantime it has the desired effect of causing violent fluctuations in the market and thus adding to the enormous volume of business passing amongst the speculators. If good rains come within the next few days, the loan may be successfully floated by the Government. If it is otherwise, it is not improbable that the tenders will be too low for the acceptance of the Government, and in this latter case, a rise will later on take place. The interest payable on the large blocks of Rupee Paper held by Trust Funds and others, has to be re-invested in the same stock, and in the event of there being no fresh issue this year, a higher level of prices should be reached. The very heavy increase of 104 lakhs in the weekly cash balance of the Bank of Bengal, shown in the statement of the 1st instant, points to the large amount of cash now available in India, and is probably in anticipation of the loan advertised for next week. The Government Deposits in both Presidency Banks have increased considerably, possibly for payments of interest due on 30th June.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement dated 28th June, compared with the previous week :—

		LIABILITIES.	
Public Deposits	Rs.	13,37,288	Increase
Other Deposits		25,71,080	Decrease
Credits Undrawn		1,41,490	do.
		ASSETS.	
Government Securities		8,61,254	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities		25 4[illegible]3	do.
Credits on Securities		3,895	Increase
Loans do.		4,79,375	do.
Bills discounted & purchased		14,87,891	Decrease
Balance with other Banks		2,05 975	Increase
Cash		3 12,210	do.

The above figures show an increase in the Trade Demand of 17 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal statement dated the 1st inst., shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

Public Deposits	Rs. 81	lakhs	Decrease
Cash Head Office	62	„	do.
Do. Branches	[illegible]	„	do.
Government Deposits	16 1-2	„	do.
Bank's Investments	8 3-4	„	Decrease

Both Presidency Banks have left the Bank rate unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum. The local money market has remained unchanged throughout the week, with a limited inquiry. Some fairly large remittances have again been made to Calcutta, where money is apparently more in request than in Bombay. The rate for short date deposits [illegible] months is 2½ per cent. per annum, while several banks refuse to accept even at this rate.

Sterling Exchange has been quiet but steady since last mail left. Quotations for Bank paper have remained unchanged at 1s. 3 29-32d. for T. T. and 1s. 3 15-16d. Demand. But 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. has been available on and off for cash, and is reported to have been done for all July. Some interbank business is said to have been put through at this rate. Bank Demand was available early in the week at 1s. 31-32d. for August, but at the close the earliest quoted date is 15th August. For further forward delivery quotations are unchanged. Mercantile paper has been very scarce both for ready and forward delivery. The quotation for 4 months sight D. A. is 1s. 4 1-8d. for July, but bills for the mail have been placed at 1s. 4 3-2d.

The mail of the 20th June, due in Bombay to-night brings silver to Bombay £30,000, and gold £40,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... lakhs 41·[illegible]
Bombay ... 2·20
Madras ... 6·40=50·20 lakhs.

The mail of the 27th June, due in Bombay about the 11th July, brings silver to Bombay £2[illegible],000 and gold £20,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... lakhs 31·80
Bombay ... 7·20
Madras ... 10·90=50 lakhs.

The mail of the 4th July, due in Bombay about the 18th July, brings silver to Bombay £70,000, and gold £10,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... lakhs 18·50
Bombay ... 3·20
Madras ... 8·30=40 lakhs.

At the allotment of Council Bills this week, the rate was raised 1-32nd (to 1s. 3 15-16d.) over the rate at which bills have been allotted since the 30th April. Of the forty lakhs put up for tender, 26·70 lakhs was taken up at the increased rate, the tenders at 1s. 3 15-16d. receiving in full. Extra allotments of bills amounting to 13·30 lakhs were afterwards made at the same rate. It is evident that all tenders at 1s. 3 29-32d. were rejected, and the balance of the forty lakhs was allotted at the weekly allotment. The higher level of exchange available since last mail, receives but little encouragement from the volume of business passing in Bombay, and it is entirely due to affairs current to the further East.

In the Bullion market there has been very little business passing during the week. Stocks of silver in Bombay are large and buyers are holding off. In gold also there is very little doing.

The following are the closing quotations for local debentures :—

	Repayable	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	Rs. 96-12
4 per cent ...	19.9	„ 100-1[illegible]
4 per cent ...	1931	„ 100-11
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1920	„ 97 0
4 per cent ...	1913	„ 97-2
4 per cent ...	1939-40	„ 97 12
5 per cent ...	Tanna	„ 112-0
5 per cent ...	Sanitary	„ 114-0
4 per cent Bo. Improvement Trust	1951	„ 99-0 nom

Prices of Bullion. :—
English Bar silver ex duty, Rs. 62-2 Ready.
do. do. do. ... „ 62-12 1st Settlement.
do. do. do. ... „ 6[illegible] do.
English Bar gold ... „ 24-1-3 Ready.

The profits of the Bank of Bombay for the past half year amount to Rs. 13,45,719-1-10. Out of this a dividend has to be paid of 12 per cent. per annum, 4 lakhs added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to Rs. 79,00,000, bonus to staff and pension fund Rs. 50,000, and Rs. 2,95,719-1-10, carried forward.

The profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half year (including Rs. 3,19,126 brought forward) amount to Rs. 20,37,045. Out of this a dividend has been declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, 4 lakhs added to the Bank's Reserve, one lakh to Pension Fund, and Rs. 5,37,045 carried forward.

The better advices received regarding the course of the rainy season in some of the up-country growing districts have caused a rather quieter feeling in our local Cotton market and holders of stocks are more disposed to sell. On the other hand the local Mills which were so much in evidence last week at Colaba have withdrawn from the market to a considerable extent and the result has been a large falling off in the daily turnover in the trade. The enquiry from exporters both for Europe and Japan is very limited and the business all round has been more or less at a standstill. The local prices are still too high for Japan buyers but it seems probable that a little decline may cause a renewed demand to a rise in that quarter for stapled cotton. In the meantime there is a firmer tone advised from Liverpool and New York and a slight rise in futures has been advised from those markets the past few days. The report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau, which reached us this morning, giving a decline of 10½ points on last month's condition of the growing crop, came as a surprise to the trade. But little importance can be attached to these reports so early in the season, as it is impossible to make an estimate of the crop outturn from such basis. The official report for next month will be more interesting.

The local Yarn market continues firm and prices are fully maintained. Large sales are reported to have taken place at Hongkong with advancing rate. A fair business has also been done here.

The Seeds markets have been dull and declining throughout the week, and the business reported is very small. Linseed prices have gone down about two annas per cwt. without attracting much attention from buyers. Rapeseed has also been a quiet market, and exporters are apparently holding off. Poppyseed is quiet but steady at about last mail's rates, and Castorseed has been in slight demand at about last mail's closing quotations.

The following are the official returns of the arrivals into the port of Bombay, during the six months ending 30th June 1902 :—

Wheat	1,047,847	Cwts.
Linseed	1,784,255	„
Rapeseed	1,645,020	„
Gingelly seed	831,293	„
Poppy seed	456,768	„
Groundnuts	126,284	„
Castorseed	833,187	„
Cottonseed	1,824,872	„
Rice	5,387,420	„
Myrabollams	803,134	„

The Piece Goods market has not shown any signs of improvement since last week. Deliveries are very slow but prices are steady. Demand from up-country is poor and no business is reported to have been done, either for ready goods or forward shipment. Reports from up-country about rain are fairly good, and if these continue satisfactory we might see some improvement in the near future.

In the Metal market business is almost at a standstill. With easier advices from home for Copper and Yellow metal, and local stocks accumulating, there is scarcely any demand. In Iron also, business is very quiet, except a few enquiries for bar iron and Basic Steel rods and sheets at low rates. In Spelter and Piglead we hear of nothing doing.

Freights continue very dull, and steamers on the berth have great difficulty in filling up. There is no improvement in rates which vary from 8s. 6d. to 10s. according to port of shipment. We hear of no fixtures reported locally, but it is stated that four more steamers have been taken up this week for loading in Karachi at about 19s. July August shipment.

The Coal market is very quiet. Resales of Disburgarh (Bengal) about 1,000 tons ex. discharging steamer at Rs. 13-4 and Rs. 13-6 are reported.

Bank of Bombay shares have improved to 1252 1-2 and Commercials are weak at 49. In Mill shares absence of rain has kept the market weak. Petits are ruling at and about 1600 X. D.—Centrals have declined to 1450 and Swadeshis to 555. Morarjees are weak at 1400 and Sholapurs have declined to 1550. Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at 380. In Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.'s shares Howard and Bullough are weak at 390, Connaughts at 400, James Greaves at 280, Empress at 200 and Leopolds at 115, respectively. In Press shares Mofussils have changed hands at 435. New Berars are quiet at 555 and Indians at 150. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys are 422 1-2 and Ahmedabad Prantej 580. In Miscellaneous list Bombay Burmas are weak at and quarter shares at Bombay Flour Mill shares have changed hands at 775. Treachers are quiet at 640 and Kemps are steady at 151. Port Cannings are steady at 445. Bombay Telephones are weak at 24. Oriental Life Insurance shares have improved to 134. Bombay Fire Insurance shares [illegible] changed hands at [illegible]. The rest of the companies are unchanged at previous quotations, with not much doing in them.

Bank T. T. ... 1s. 3 29-32d
Bank Demand ... 1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. ... 1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do ... 1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do ... 169 1-4
Marks 3 do do ... 137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 127 1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „ ... 169 1-2
Japan 30 „ „ ... 151
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unsettled.
Cash ... 97-15
1st Settlement ... 97 13
Money Market—Tone easy.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 19th June 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 12th June 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.
SEEDS,—
Linseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready } Forward } 10 4
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward } 6 6 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } do Forward } 6 14
Yellow Guzerat, Ready } do. Forward } 7 7
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready } Forward } 8-9-5
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready } Forward } ... ... 27 12 to 28.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the Week	15,385
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 2 July	20,40[illegible]
Shipments for the week, to Europe ...	5,082
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	3,774
Total	8,856

Shipments from 1st October to 2 July :—

Europe	478,456
Japan	4[illegible] 012
China	86,553
Coast Ports	9,376
Total	10,70,397

Afloat in Harbour for Europe ... 1,236
China, Japan and Coast Ports ... Nil

WEEK'S RECEIPTS

Cotton	14,847	Bales.
Wheat	102,435	cwts.
Linseed	27,719	„
Rapeseed	23,619	„
Gingellyseed	2,178	„
Poppyseed	10,607	„
Groundnuts	235	„
Castorseed	20,486	„
Rice	226,497	„
Myrabollams	5,093	„
Cottonseed	19,015	„

Liverpool opening telegram—
Tone ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... 12,000
Total imports ... 4,000

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·52	4·45	4·31	4·27
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch
4·24	4·22	4·22	4·22
plus 4	plus 3	plus 4	plus 4
Mch.-Ap.			
4·22			

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY [illegible]

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ... 96 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes ... 101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ... 109 1-2
3 1-2 Rupee Paper ... 6[illegible]
Bar Silver ... 24 3-8
The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAL Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASTLEY—June 26, at Lake View Hotel, Bhim Tal, the wife of J. B. Castley, Esq., R. A. M. C., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LEWIS—June 17, at Peshawar, of contraction of the heart Mr J. T. Lewis. (Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and children and relatives).

Always uniform Always good.

A delicious cup of coffee can be made in a few seconds by using KEMP'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

It is manufactured in our Laboratory from the finest imported coffee, entirely without heat, and is of exquisite flavour and aroma.

Price As. 12 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets 6h. 41m. High water, 11-17m. 11-8a. Low water, 4-11m. 5-10a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Municipal C. C.
Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.
B. B. and C. I. vs. Elphinstone C. C.
B. B. and C. I. 2nd XI vs. Elphinstone College, 2nd XI
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Ralli Brothers C. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises 5h. 27m. Sun sets 6h. 41m. High water, 0-0 a. Low water 5-3m. 6-0a.
Meeting of Parsees ; re lands at Parsi Towers of Silence Allbless Baug, 4-30 p.m.
Evening Entertainment at Mr. Currumsey Damjee's, Madhav Baug.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Alliance C. C.

THE GUN CLUB.—There will by a meet at Love Grove this afternoon at 4-30 p.m. weather permitting.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu Mombasa Ibo Chindi, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Mozambique and Beira per extra s. s. Somali will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Monday, the 7th inst.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month of June, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,851. The number of new admissions was 445 :—men 131 ; women 123, and children 183. The average daily attendance was 62.

ACCIDENT TO AN OCTOGENARIAN.—Dorabji Hormusji a Parsi aged eighty years residing at Cheera Bazar while in bed on the 2nd instant, stretched out to catch hold of a lighted lamp with the result that his "sudra" caught fire and his left side was burnt. The octogenarian is now under treatment in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

CRICKET.—The first annual cricket match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Liberal C. C. Marine Lines will be played to-morrow on the Hindu Gymkhana ground commencing from 10 a.m. sharp, when the following gentlemen will represent the Hindu Gymkhana—Messrs. P. K. Telang, C. V. Metha, N. B. Dadarker, G. R. Bunder, G. R. Kirtikar (Captain), W. L. Masurker, W. B. Talpade, K. A. Date, Dso, Pat, and Diweker.

MENTAL DERANGEMENT.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner held an inquest yesterday, in Gilder Street, on the body of Saibai, a Hindu woman aged sixty-five. The deceased lived in the aforesaid street with her son Hanmanta Rama. She had been suffering from fits for the past twelve years and during the last six months she was mentally deranged and partially blind. She disappeared from home on Wednesday night, and her body was found floating in the Gilder Street Tank next morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED DISOBEDIENCE.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. D. E. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Captain Grant, Commander of the s. s. Leuctra, charged Fridai Fransen, William Griffin, John Haarabby, and William McAuntly, all firemen on the vessel with refusing duty. Mr. R. J. Dhondi, pleader defended the accused. His Worship said that after hearing the agreement he was of opinion that the shipping master had failed to state his reasons as required by section 4 of Act XIV of 1876, for refusing discharge to the accused. The accused were acquitted.

DROWNED IN TWO FEET OF WATER.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Pandoo Dhondoo, a Hindoo boy, aged six years. The deceased and his mother arrived in Bombay three days ago from up-country and put up in a hut off Parel Tank Road. Yesterday morning the mother went to work at a quarry leaving the boy alone in the hut which was not far from where she worked. About two hours after she missed the boy from the hut and searched for him. She found his coat and pyran lying on the brink of the quarry hole near the hut, and on looking in she saw through the clear water, the deceased's body lying at the bottom. The water was only two feet deep at the spot where the body lay. She pulled the body out and raised an alarm. The mother stated that deceased had bathed there two or three times before. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

STRUCK OFF THE ROLLS.

BEFORE Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, at the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General appeared on behalf of Mr. Sneetham, honorary secretary to the Bombay Incorporated Law Society, and moved absolute the rule nisi granted by the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, calling upon Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla, an attorney of the High Court, to show cause why he should not be removed or suspended from practice, and his name struck off the list of attorneys of the High Court.

Mr. Sneetham, in his petition, stated that he was the honorary secretary of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society, composed of attorneys practising in Bombay. Under article 38 of the Articles of association of the Society, it was provided that on the professional misconduct of any attorney coming to the knowledge of the committee the same was to be brought to the notice of the Court. Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla was on the 19th April last, convicted of abetment of forgery, and fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged document and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. These facts were brought to the notice of the committee of the Society on the 21st April last, and the committee had directed him as honorary secretary, to bring those facts to the notice of the court.

There was no appearance on behalf of Saklatwalla.

Mr. Scott asked that the name of Saklatwalla be removed from the roll of attorneys of the Court.

Their Lordships granted the application and ordered that Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla be removed, and his name struck off the list of attorneys.

THE R. I. M.S. ELPHINSTONE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 2nd instant from Port Blair via Colombo, entered the Government Dry dock on Thursday to undergo repairs. When she left Rangoon on the 4th May last, bound for Port Blair, she had just preceded by one day the cyclone which broke over Rangoon in the first week of May last. The Elphinstone was one of the vessels that encountered the full force of the storm, the details of her experiences of the cyclone, are for the present a private matter, as it is stated that there is to be a departmental inquiry in Bombay with reference to it.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Death from all Causes
A Upper Colaba and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	2	2	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	4	1	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee ...	0	0	6
Water Division ...	0	0	9
Non-resident and unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	9
Total ...	8	5	86
Total plague deaths to date ...	1[illegible]8,891	93,[illegible]	
Same date last year ...	13	7	89

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. [illegible] "Fragrant Floriline" being composed [illegible] and sweet herbs is delicious [illegible] in the world [illegible] Chemists and Perfumers [illegible] London.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE PRESS ACT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Jaithalal Dherajram Damoder Govindji and Lukhmidas Damoder were charged by Inspector Mirza Mahomed Ali of the Criminal Investigation Department with the infringement of the Printing Press Act by not making a declaration of a printing press and with publishing a book in that press without printing the name of the printer and the place of printing. The case for the prosecution was that accused Damoder Govindji and Lukhmidas Damoder who are father and son kept a printing press called "Tokersey Govindji Printing Press", situated in Dongree Street. It formerly belonged to Tokersey Govindji, the brother of the present proprietor, and prior to him to his father Govindji Shamji. Tokersey and Govindji were both now dead. In 1873 a declaration was made by Govindji as required by the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867. On searching the file of declarations made under that Act and kept at the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Inspector Mirza failed to find any declaration in the name of Tokersey after he came in possession of the Press, or in that of Damoder or his son Lukhmidas, who at present owned the press. Inspector Mirza further stated that a Gujarati book named "Jamaino Zoolum" i. e. Zoolum of a son-in-law, published by one Thakur Mathuradas Nathoobhoy Udshi had been printed at the aforesaid press but the name of the printer and the place were not legibly printed on it.

Mr. Velinker pleader, defended the accused.

Inspector Mirza in his cross-examination by Mr. Velinker stated that he knew that the second accused was a muccadum in the customs. Witness also knew that since the filing of the information, a declaration had been made by the accused. He did not suggest that the object of the accused was to conceal the existence of the press from the police.

All the accused admitted the offence but pleaded ignorance of law.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the accused were ignorant of the law. The offence was only of a technical nature and taking into consideration the fact that they had since the issue of the process made declarations and also that the first accused had published his name as printer on the second edition of the book in question, he fined the first accused Rs. 10 and the other two Rs. 20 each.

THE RAILWAY ROUTE TO INDIA.

SECURELY established as British interests now are in Egypt, there can be no question that the overland route to India should, and will, start from Alexandria, follow the Egyptian railways through Cairo and Ismailia, and the remodelled narrow-gauge line, up to the neighbourhood of El Kantarah (where the caravan route to Syria crosses the Suez Canal). There it will cross the Suez Canal, and strike across the desert of El Tih to El Arish, the Ottoman frontier at the Brook of Egypt. Thence it would follow generally the 31 parallel of north latitude till Naserie, on the Euphrates, 700 miles from El Arish, is reached. From Naserie to Bassorah, the old Euphrates Valley route could be followed, and a valuable branch built to Koweit, as originally proposed. The crossing of the Shat-el-Arab at Bassorah and of the various big rivers in the 76 miles between that and the Persian frontier at Mohammerah, 50 miles beyond to Dorak, would involve heavy and expensive bridging. The line through Southern Persia and Baluchistan to Karachi, whether a coast route or one further inland is followed, would generally be heavy and expensive from the engineering point of view. The distance would probably be 1,500 miles from the Turko-Persian frontier to Karachi. The cost of this line should, however, be covered by some 10,000l. a mile, or a total of 15,000,000l; the remaining 1000 miles or so would add five millions. The overland journey of some 2500 miles from Alexandria to Karachi, even if the speed of travel did not exceed 30 miles an hour, could be covered in a little over 3 1-2 days, and the sea journey from England 6 1-2 days. Ten days should land troops in India from London by practically an all-British route. Karachi is about 450 miles from Quetta, 500 miles from Bombay, and 15.0 miles from Calcutta by railway. By the present all-sea route, via Gibraltar and Suez Canal, Karachi could not be reached under 16 days at the quickest. It is clear that a saving of some 33 per cent. in the time of transit from London to the Afghan frontier might under certain contingencies, become of vital importance. The raising of the 20 millions required could, and would, be considerably facilitated by an Egyptian and Ottoman, Persian and Baluchistan guarantee secured on the tithes of the provinces crossed by the line. This could be limited, as in the case of the Anatolian Railways, to a sum not exceeding, say, 30l. a mile a year, to cover the interest at 3 1-2 per cent. on a capital. The circumstance of the British and Indian Governments being co-interested in the line would insure the requisite capital being raised at a rate not exceeding 3 1-2 per cent.—"Engineering."

DIVINE SERVICE.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 6TH JULY.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Aguilar in G. Hymns—175, 162, 322 and 559.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns—264, 19 and 316.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett in F.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.

7 a.m.—Parade Service.
8-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns—321, 318 and 3[illegible].
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral. Hymns—196, 517 and 22[illegible].

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist. Hymns—321, 187, 311 and 201.
5 p.m.—Children service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns—2[illegible]5, 2[illegible] and 303.
Offertory for Church Expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Dedication Festival.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist and Sermon by Father Nicholson.
10 a.m.—Sunday School Prize giving.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong and Sermon by Father Tovey.
Collection for Church Expenses.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder.)

9-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service—Preacher Rev. L. E. Linzell
Also Prayer Meeting on Wednesday, at 6 p. m.
All Seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Psalm 150 tune 109.
Hymns—107, 127 and 106.
1-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—95 tune 165.
Hymns—12, 178, 214 and 2nd tune.
Anthem—The Lord is my Shepherd.
Collection for Church Expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.
The north door of the Church is left open every day till sunset for private prayer.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.

7-0 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
The usual Evening Service will be omitted.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—Joint Evening Service, St Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m. Sunday School 6 p.m. evening service and Communion Rev D. Mackichan, D.D.
Hymns—25, 100, 407 and 417.
Psalm, 43.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. C. Roberts.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Morning.
6 p.m.—Evening.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Social Hour—Offg. Minister. Rev. H. W. Hamon.
9-30 a.m.—Morning.
[illegible] p.m.—Evening.
1-0 p.m.—Sunday School.—Preacher Mr. R. H. Blackmore.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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MARY AND MARTHA.

THEY are a pair of old sisters in an Irish village, a squalid village both as to looks and manners although the mountains are round it in a ring and the monastery of the Whitefriars with its tranquil gardens is a part of it. Going to visit Mary and Martha one forgets the village. One turns a little aside down a green aisle of country road, and there under the walls of the monastery, framed in its green leaves, is the little cottage of the spinsters, Mary and Martha. One thought of Bethany, but here it is Mary who is the ministering one, Martha who is the rapt visionary. Mary keeps the little spotless kitchen, with its lamp burning on the Mary altar, its gay crockery, its snowy table and floor, its sacred pictures, and the pervading smell of wallflowers. That cold day of east wind nipping the triumphal arches of the spring a handful of twigs burned in the little grate. Mary was about some simple household task, baking a griddle cake setting the kettle to boil for Martha's tea. Martha was in "the room" at her dressmaking, for she is a dressmaker, and one not to be despised. She is not so rapt in contemplation that she will not study the fashion-plates, and she has a delicate austerity of taste which stands her humbler clients in good stead. She is only fit for the dressmaking. Long ago when she began it she kept herself awake at night by sitting on the cold clay floor, so that a dress might be finished in time. Now she is a mass of aches and pains from head to foot—a permanent invalid, only fit to sit up to the dressmaking on good days, at other times propped up in bed to do her work. I had been talking to Mary some little time before Martha appeared. She came through the little outward opening door, a thin shawl drawn about her narrow shoulders, her whole air speaking of delicacy and pain. Mary was just the kindly little old cottage woman whom you may meet by the thousand in English or Irish villages. I confess she had not prepared me for Martha—Martha, with a long thin face, framed in sleek bands of black hair turning grey ; Martha, with Heaven in her expression. I know now how Mary—the Mary of the Gospel—look as she sat at the feet of Jesus. Smiling, heavenly ; how can one describe Martha's face? She took my hands between her own to welcome me. What graciousness ! The peasantry of the County Dublin are not, as a rule, gracious ; they have lost their heritage of Irish peasant courtesy without gaining anything in its place. But Martha ! There were courtly manners if you would, manners of the Court of Heaven. We talked of homely things—of children, of the little child Martha had prayed for before he was born. [illegible] was delighted at the sayings and doings of a wild little chap accounted extraordinarily naughty by nurses and schoolmistresses. Some words in the Nursery Index did not at all shock Martha, rather indeed wreathed her face in smiles. Her religion was not religiosity, her piety not pietistic. In the polity and affairs of the country, in a country council election perturbing the village to its centre, she took a lively and intelligent interest. She spoke of an English Protestant much beloved of the Celts and Catholics who are his neighbours. Her face lit up as she talked. There is no lightest shade of bigotry in Martha's sanctity. Unction without unctuousness ; her face shone as though anointed by heavenly oils. I do not remember that she said a word about religion, though such things come easily to the lips in Ireland. Our talk was all of homely human things. It was a client of hers—in more ways than one—who told me of her sanctity, of the days and years of dressmaking and prayers that go on side by side. Else—but one must have suspected a supernatural origin for the beauty of a face which the spirit had made its own. They are devoted to each other, Martha and Mary. When Martha appears with her fine-ladyhood of Heaven, Mary retires into the background, watching Martha with pride when she pleats a fold of her apron between her weak old fingers. Her sister's delicacy is an everpresent menace to her. A world without Martha! But then Mary would not survive it. Martha putting in the prayers with the stitches ; who shall measure her powers against the things of evil? She would be the last to think herself a saint, though the dullest may see it written on her forehead. Sancta Marta, ora pro nobis!—"Pall Mall Gazette."

THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

A POWERFUL RIVAL SCHEME.

IMPORTANT DETAILS.

INTEREST in the scheme which, it is understood, Lord Strathcona and Sir Cristopher Furness are promoting to establish a line of steamers in opposition to the American shipping combine continues to deepen. A correspondent of "The Westminster Gazette" stated that the capital will be £10,000,000 compared with the £[illegible] of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's combine. He proceeds to state :

In return for the power to call upon the vessels in any circumstances, the organizers of the scheme are seeking from the Government a guarantee of 3 per cent. on capital—£3000 0.0 a year. So far have the negotiations advanced that the only point at issue is said to be that of whether this guarantee shall be 2 1-2 per cent. or 3 per cent. With £700,000 a year in subsidies the new company would be beyond the necessity of earning dividends, although, needles to say, it is the intention to aim at large dividends. One mode in which these will be sought will be in developing the trade of China and Japan, especially the tea trade, by bringing the goods in swift steamers across the Pacific to Vancouver where they will be transferred to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and from that to Atlantic vessels. In this way a new trade route will be given a great impetus. The vessels now running in the Pacific trade—the Empress of India and her sister boats—are splendid steamers, but very slow in comparison with the projected liners.

The correspondent goes on to state, that the new steamers will be far more formidable as armed cruisers than any merchant vessels previously known, and that though they would not carry guns in time of peace, they will be so fitted as to be easily made efficient, for naval purposes. He adds :

Six of the large mail and passenger boats, capable of twenty-five knots an hour will be built. Two of these will be used in the Pacific and four on the Atlantic route. The approximate cost of each will be £1,200,000, so that seven millions sterling will be expended on these vessels alone. Of the sixteen-knot freight steamers which are to run in conjunction with the mail boats, a dozen will be built at a cost of £110,000 each. The whole fleet, therefore, will absorb about eight and a half millions sterling, leaving half a million for various expenses and a million for working capital, which amount, it is estimated, will be ample for the purpose. A mail subsidy of £200,000 per annum has been promised by the Canadian Government. Neither Australia nor New Zealand has yet mentioned any definite sum, nor will they until after the conference of Colonial Premiers in London. The amount to be given by the United Kingdom has not been fixed, but the promoters calculate that from these various sources a sum of £500,000 a year should be obtained. With deductions the actual amount received would probably be £400,000.

Reuter's Correspondent at Ottawa states : The Canadian Government is holding daily Cabinet meetings this week. It is understood that the question of Atlantic steamship communication is being considered. The proposal for a Canadian fast line had been allowed to stand over for later consideration, but in view of the recent movements in England, and of the apparent desire of the Mother Country to have an all-British steamship line, Canadian interest has revived, and there is a general disposition to have the matter brought to a head. It is expected that the Canadian Ministers who are leaving this week for London will be authorised to cooperate in a substantial way if the Imperial Government decide to take the matter up.

TERRIBLE LYNCHING AFAIR.

BOY MADE TO COMPASS HIS OWN DEATH.

[ ]ANOTHER terrible lynching affair has taken place in North Carolina. Two negro boys had been imprisoned in the local gaol on a charge of having stoned to death a white girl after they had a quarrel with her. They had confessed their guilt in the matter, and when the facts became known to the townspeople a mob gathered and attacked the gaol in which the lads were confined. The mob succeeded in effecting an entrance to the gaol, and seized the boys. They marched the lads to a clump of trees in the vicinity of the town and hanged them forthwith. The most horrible part of the affair is that the younger boy was compelled to climb the fatal tree with the rope encircling his neck, and was then by threats from the frenzied crowd forced to jump from the tree, thus compassing his own death. Afterwards the bodies of the unfortunate youths, were riddled with bullets by the maddened mob.

OF all the books innumerable written on the Boer war, quite the most extraordinary is "The Boer War : A History" by Allen [illegible] Dulles, privately printed at Washington, U.S.A. This American historian is just eight years old. He is the grandson of the Hon. J. W. Foster, a former Secretary of State. Very naturally he is an enthusiastic supporter of the losing side, but strives to do justice to Britain. Witness this passage : "Some people think that the British rule is not very bad ; but you have to do just what they say, and you cannot feel free to do what you want, like you could if they had their own rule". The spelling of the boy historian has not been corrected, and it comes out strongly in this little story, the gem of the book, which shows Master Dulles to be possessed of a keen sense of ironical humour : "one day the British tied 10 billy goats to try the afects of some lideight shels ; so he fired abous 20 at them, and then went up to see how many were left and he found there were 11—one had been born".

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR

GOUT & RHEUMATISM.

"Never gives rise to undesirable symptoms even if used continuously for years."

Prof. IMMERMANN,
University of Basle.

Average dose :—A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Friday.—Pressure has risen irregularly in Upper India and briskly in Sind, Gujarat, Lower Bengal. Rain has been fairly general, in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Upper India hills and the submontane districts, Central India, Central Provinces and the West Coast. Akyab has received 10 inches, Saugor Island 7, Cherrapunji 5 1-2, Gorakhpur 4, Calcutta and Mussurie 3, Karwar 6 and Mormugao 4. Easterly winds are extending up the Gangetic Plain into the East Punjab and conditions hence are favourable for continuation of showers in the United Provinces and Upper India hills and submontane districts. A strong south easterly wind is blowing at Diamond Island and wind has changed to east at Saugor Island. A depression may be forming in the Bay but the pressure observations up to present give no decided indications of any such disturbance.

Messrs. Gaddum and Company have received the following report from their agents to-day regarding the rainfall in the Cotton districts :—

Oomrawattee.—Rain fell here heavily yesterday, measuring 2 inches and 15 cents, and has done much good. The sowing has been finished successfully. The weather continues cloudy.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. Steamer Mohammadi Captain T. A. Galley which arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening from Mauritius, reports having experienced moderate monsoon up to 13 degrees N. then light variable breeze from north-west to south south-east, with occasional light showers of rain.

The steamer Vedra, Captain R. H. Prout, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum via Karachi met with very light monsoon and high south-west swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Esplan'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	7 55	11 85	10 40	10 [illegible]
Friday, 4th July ...	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 2
Total ...	7 55	11 88	10 40	10 31
Total fall to July 4th 1901	35 1[illegible]	26 11	29 9	27 [illegible]
Total fall to July 4th 1900	20 37	2[illegible] 6[illegible]	20 61	21 24

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	10	54
July 4th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. ...	0	21
Total ...	10	75

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH OF JULY 1902.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation from [illegible]
Lahore	29·593	SE	4	91·4	78·9	71	..	0·32	−1·59
Sirsa	29·587	E	4	87·3	83·1	64	..	1·89	−0·33
Delhi	29·608	E	3	[illegible]	81·0	75	0·25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agra	29·553	SE	2	87·5	82·4	63	0·02	2·10	[illegible]
Cawnpore	29·563	E	3	97·4	79·6	67	..	0·36	−4·20
Allahabad	29·612	ENE	5	102·1	80·3	77	0·01	1·18	−3·70
Jhansi	29·578	NNE	3	99·5	83·8	50	..	1·97	−5·02
Jacobabad	29·485	ESE	4	109·2	88·5	75	..	0·27	+0·04
Karachi	29·582	WSW	7	91·9	81·3	81	..	3·35	+2·48
Jeypore	29·537	NE	2	96·7	77·6	62	0·21	1·64	−2·04
Ajmere	29·571	SW	4	99·0	84·3	63	..	1·75	−1·60
Deesa	29·613	W	9	103·6	85·9	56	..	0·62	−2·75
Ahmedabad	29·624	NW	5	103·2	[illegible]	50	..	0·18	−3·08
Bhuj	29·592	S	6	97·3	[illegible]	66	..	0·0	−1·88
Jamnagar	29·601	SW	17	95·6	80·7	74	..	0·22	−1·07
Dwarka	29·602	SSW	12	91·1	83·2	84	..	0·51	[illegible]
Rajkot	29·602	WSW	12	101·2	79·5	66	..	0·07	−3·40
Bhownagar Para	29·652	NW	10	108·6	82·7	65	..	0·1	[illegible]
Veraval	29·627	WSW	15	89·1	83·2	84	..	1·6	−3·67
Neemuch	29·599	WSW	5	97·0	80·5	61	..	0·2	−3·90
Indore	29·622	SW	5	97·8	78·1	44	0·35	2·9	−4·17
Saugor	29·621	W	1	94·4	71·1	79	0·8	1·35	−0·61
Jubbulpore	29·665	ESE	3	100	76·0	85	0·12	2·30	−9·38
Hoshangabad	29·650	SE	3	100·6	78·2	79	0·02	2·9	−5·62
Khandwa	29·624	W	5	100·7	79·1	79	0·52	4·38	−2·46
Raipur	29·601	SW	6	95·4	74·9	75	0·03	2·89	−7·22
Nagpur	29·631	Calm	5	93·7	72·1	85	0·47	3·17	−5·9
Amraoti	29·632	SE	6	97·7	77·0	80	0·62	4·33	−3·01
Akola	29·6[illegible]	NW	4	98·0	76·1	77	..	1·67	−4·11
Surat	29·619	ESE	9	95·2	84·1	85	0·62	1·56	−10·18
Malegaon	29·613	WSW	7	[illegible]	70·1	75	0·12	1·71	−6·12
Bombay	29·620	ESE	11	[illegible]	79·0	84	0·02	10·7	−12·12
Poona	29·671	W	13	94·5	71·4	73	..	4·91	−1·49
Ahmednagar	[illegible]	NE	5	91·9	[illegible]	81	0·10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurangabad	29·669	W	8	93·4	72·7	69	0·72	3·15	[illegible]
Sholapur	29·630	SW	11	93·2	71·5	70	..	4·84	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	29·689	ESE	5	82·0	75·4	95	1·80	25·64	[illegible]
Bijapur	29·712	WSW	L	86·4	70·3	79	0·04	4·79	[illegible]
Belgaum	29·678	WSW	22	74·3	[illegible]	93	0·10	8·41	[illegible]
Goa	29·691	WNW	13	80·5	71·5	96	4·23	50·[illegible]	[illegible]
Karwar	29·721	WSW	5	[illegible]	72·5	97	6·26	59·[illegible]	[illegible]
Mangalore	29·759	Calm	3	82·4	72·9	95	2·26	3[illegible]	[illegible]
Calicut	29·811	NE	6	82·2	72·5	91	1·59	25[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	29·842	ESE	L	85·3	71·7	95	1·11	22[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangalore	29·778	SW	14	82·3	65·3	80	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Secunderabad	29·678	WSW	16	91·6	74·0	71	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	29·643	NW	6	95·1	82·0	79	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary	29·669	SW	8	91·0	75·2	70	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuddapah	29·685	W	6	96·2	77·2	61	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	29·673	W	6	98·5	80·5	55	..	1·[illegible]	[illegible]
Coimbatore	29·792	WSW	12	[illegible]	69·1	84	..	0·7[illegible]	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	29·750	SW	2	99·6	79·8	60	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	29·713	SW	7	100·6	84·0	60	..	1·90	[illegible]
Colombo	29·830	WSW	12	85·5	75·0	81	0·10	12·33	+3·0[illegible]
Aden (23rd)	29·601	SE	11	98·3	75·9	68	..	0·00	−0·05

In column 'Sind Rate per hour,' L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—[illegible] G. [illegible] 0·02 (10·88) St. G. H=0·25 (11·71) C. P.=0·02 (1 ·21).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Sind and at Delhi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Dwarka and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Cochin and Calicut, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Belgaum and Jamnagar and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 11° in excess of normal at Mangalore, Surat, Raipur, Khandwa Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Ajmere, Jhansi and Allahabad and 11° in defect at Lahore. The minimum is 6° in excess at Ajmere, Deesa and Ahmedabad. The maximum temperature varied from 109° at Jacobabad and 74° at to Belgaum and the minimum from 88° at Jacobabad to 65° at Bangalore.

The sky is cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Upper Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Cutch and Central India, where it is almost clear.

Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (6·26), Goa (4·23 and Mangalore (2·25), between one and two inches at Calicut, Cochin and Ratnagiri, and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Bijapur, Belgaum, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Surat, Malegaon, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Indore, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi.

The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Goa and Cochin is one and a quarter times steeper than usual and more or less heavy rain is likely to the north of Calicut up to Goa. The isobars indicate that the weather on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Veraval is equally and singularly unsettled. Rain in light or moderate showers is to be expected in Berar, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency. In Rajputana local rain in dust or thunder storm in probable. In the North-West Provinces conditions are becoming favourable for rain.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The 28th annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, when Mr. Gordhundass Soonderdass presided. The following is the Directors' report :—

In submitting before you their 28th annual report, together with the audited balance sheet and the profit and loss account of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1901, the directors have the pleasure to announce that their anticipations of better results for this year expressed in their last report have been fully realised the company having made during the year a net profit of Rs. 96,941-1-8, which with the balance of Rs. 1,384-1-5 brought down from last year, makes a total of Rs. 98,325-3-1. Deducting therefrom the sum of Rs. 18,743-12-0 absorbed in the payment of an ad-interim dividend declared in September last, for the first half year ending 30th June, 1901, at the rate of Rs. [illegible] per whole and Rs. 6 1-4 per quarter share there remains out of the profit a disposable balance of Rs. 79,581-7-1 which the directors propose to divide as under:—To pay a dividend for the 2nd half year ending 31st December, 1901, at Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8 3-4 per quarter share absorbing Rs. 26,241-4-0 ; to carry to depreciation of building and machinery fund account, Rs. 19,000; to carry to extension of building and machinery fund account Rs. 6,250 ; to carry to the fund for equalization of dividend account Rs. 20,000; to carry to insurance fund account Rs. 5,000 ; to pay bonus to company's employees Rs. 2,500 ; to carry to next year's account Rs. 590-3-1 ; Total Rs. 79,581-7-1. The vacancy caused in the board by the death of Dr. Hormusjee Burjorjee Dantra last year, has been filled up by the nomination of his son Dr. Burjorjee Hormusjee Dantra as a director and you are requested to approve and confirm this nomination. Two of the directors Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett, Esq., and Dr. Burjorjee Hormusjee Dantra retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. One of the auditors, Mr. Annadjee Bhanjee having died, the vacancy so occurred has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Ebrajji Topan as an auditor subject to your approval. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration. The company's property and stock have been insured for about Rs. 19,[illegible]00.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations of the directors. A vote of thanks to the chairman ended the proceedings.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Pears, [illegible] excellent and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery and [illegible] in a pure, refined and healthy condition [illegible] absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. [illegible] for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
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DUNLOP airtube with valve	,,	7	,,

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 457 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Taylor, and 35 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain A Steven, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE steamer Vedra, 2,822 tons, Captain R H Prout, arrived in Bombay harbour to-day from Batoum 9th June via Karachi with a cargo of 3,100 tons kerosine oil in bulk.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1,232 tons, Captain T A Galley, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Mauritius 18th June, with a cargo of sugar, and the following passengers :—Mr Kopp, Mrs E D Dunnolin, Mrs Hansa, Mrs D T Jean, Mr and Mrs Mohomed and 33 deck.

THE B. I. S N Co's steamer Assyria 969 tons, Captain D Alton arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo six cases opium and the following passengers :—Mr. Witherby, Mr. Camburn, Mr. Ross, Mr Mathews, two natives and 110 deck.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram from the Meteorological Department Simla has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay :—

Storm Signals abnormal conditions in North East Arabian Sea apparently disappearing. Warnings will be discontinued.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	
* 4 Torpedo Boats		
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Gibson	Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Amphitrite	Capt C Windham	Cruiser

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	[illegible]	Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 4.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Bennett	China		P & O Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aska	147	Hogg			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Cunningham			M M & Co
Mazagon	2579	Cockman			P & O S N Co
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Aarvak	555	Faye			Tejpal S N Co
Zambesi	2416	Rooney			M M & Co
Okara	3439	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Terrier	1008	Kampjard	Bangkok		R Steuart & Co
Vadala	2164	Williams			M Mackenzie & Co
Vedra	2822	Prout			E Latham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
C	Assyria	969	Alton	P Gulf	10-7	M M & Co
D&E	Masconomo	2788	Townley	Antwerp	7-7	W & A G & Co
K	Moshtari	1110	Little	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
L	Babaduri	820	Fukeera			Shpd & Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi	5-7	Sheph'd & Co
Q	Naderi	1679	Hansen	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
Q	Mohammadi	1232	Galley			B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Pachumba	545	Rickford	P Gulf	10-7	M M & Co
7	Umballa	3600	Hugill		5-7	M M & Co
8	Gibraltar	2473	Stewart	Antwerp	5-7	T M & Co
9	Leuctra	1949	Grant	Genoa	9-7	W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Hispania	2213		Liverpool	11-7	W & A G&Co
12 & 13	Massilia	2744	Phillip	Aden	5-7	P & O Co
15	Somali	1623	Birch	Zanzibar	7-7	A Strandes
16	Palitana	1934	Marchand	Zanzibar	9-7	M & M Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Lawada	2140	Tyrell	Calcutta	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Mahammadi s	Galley	Mauritius, June 18.
	Assyria s	Alton	Busreh, June 21.
	Vedra s	Prout	Batoum, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Ivydene s	Teppett	Hull.
	Ardandearg s	Kinley	Karachi.
4	Kola s	Tice	Karachi
	Rajpootana s	Steven	Calcutta, &c.

THE steamer Mahammadi, entered for loading yesterday, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July 1—Str. City of Khios, Scarff, Liverpool 29th May.

DEPARTURES.

July 1—Strs Parnea, Vauxhall, Bridge, Don of Ogil, Macroote and Chande.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, JULY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mombassa left here (Calcutta boats) yesterday morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Marquis Bacquehem" left Calcutta for Bombay on the 4th inst. and may be expected here on the 14th inst.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Idzumi Maru, left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 3rd instant.

COLOMBO, JULY 4.

P. and O. steamers Chusan and Arcadia from China and Australia arrived.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—11 bales cotton waste P Besonjee 4 1-2 cwt imitation ghee, McCausland and Co; 10 casks nidian talio, w Thos. Cook and Sons; 7 bales hides, A Peerbhoy; 2,500 cwt cotton seed and 1,050 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Becher; 98 bales wool, Ramdeo Foolchured, Gibraltar s—1,000 cwt cotton seed, G Madhowjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Hispania s—500 [illegible] myrabollams, Wagjee Becher.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—195 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola; 160 cwt horns H A Mahomed; 30 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Leuctra s—50 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gibraltar s—50 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwt rapeseed M Vulubdas, 41 bales hemp and 1,020 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey, 2,000 cwt cotton seed, G Madhowjee; 4,000 cwt castorseed, 4,000 cwt poppyseed, 4,017 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Masconomo s—2,500 cwt mowraseed, J A Bigbie and Co; 3,616 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Leuctra s—[illegible] Khairaz and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—406 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 254 bales cotton Dinshaw D Currimee and Co; 600 bales cotton, Yan Shun and Co; 163 bales cotton, Talati and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—3,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 164 bales twist, P F Talati; 500 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 100 bales twist, E F Kavarana.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—180 bales twist, P F Talati.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C. COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th July, 1902.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head Quarters at 6 p. m. on Monday next, the 7th inst.

By Order,
[illegible], Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th July, 1902.

1 There will be a Meeting of No. 2 Company, at the Nesbit Road, Head Quarters, on Tuesday next, the 8th instant at 9 p. m.

By Order,
J. W. BAWES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 5.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

303-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Bai Meherbai widow vs Balcrishna Vasudeo Narayen Kirtikar—Balcrishna V and K
748-01—In person—Ambalal Oomedram vs Narbadabai widow and another
109-02—Payne G S and M—Poona Doongra and Co vs Bomanjee Ruttonjee
231-02—In person—Motichand Primajee and others vs Dulajee Talakchand and others
267-02—Mulla and M—Shamjee Liladhar and another vs Ebjee Oomersey—Bhaishanker K and G

For investigation of pauperism

14 02—In person—Rama Dajee vs Joli Lakshman Chaman
15-02—In person—Keso Nagga vs Nowla Perajee and others

SOME amusing stories are told in an article in "The People's Friend" respecting the late Professor J. S. Blackie, of Edinburgh. The writer tells us that no man in Scotland was more laughed at for his eccentricities, and yet no man was more generally and genuinely loved. The Professor was very fond of his joke, but occasionally lost his temper. He was not a teetotaler, and objected to being made one by constraint. On one occasion a great dinner was given by his friend, the Rev. Walter C. Smith, on the occasion of his holding the Moderatorship of the Free Church. No stimulants were provided. When Blackie was called on to speak to a toast, he rose, and exclaimed, "Mr. Moderator, no man can drink to a toast in cold water," resumed his seat with lofty gravity. The relator of this story says he has the best reason for believing that at home for several days the good Professor fretted almost with the petulance of a child at the thought that he had been compelled to dine without his usual glass of wine.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1902.

THE SCOTTISH ARTILLERY.

BOTH SCOTLAND and Ireland at one time had their separate military establishments, under the control of their local Governments and both independent of that of England. An anonymous writer in "Blackwood" will probably tell us of these hereafter, for an article, which appears in the current number of that magazine, seems to be the first of a series on old army organisations. It deals with the Scottish Artillery, and is an interesting study of bye-gone gunners and gunnery. The writer makes no very earnest attempt to ascertain at what date precisely the Scottish Artillery company was formed, but in the year that Charles II. forgot the fate of his father and became so despotic that he dealt with Parliaments as no King dare to-day John Slezer a German, travelling in Scotland in 1669, was recommended by the Earls of Argyll and Kincardine as a skilled gunner, and three years later they induced the King to appoint him Chief Engineer in the Scottish Artillery. And ten years later we find him sent by King Charles to Holland to enlist fireworkers and gunners. The science of gunnery was then in its infancy in Great Britain, and the early Engineer and Artillery officers were almost without exception commissioned from amongst the soldiers of fortune who had gained their experience in the wars of Gustavus Adolphus, or in the service of Louis XIV. of France, or of the States of Holland. Occasionally, we are told, an English cadet was sent to the Continent to pick up some knowledge of gunnery or engineering in one of the wars which were then almost continuous in some part of Europe, and so to qualify for a commission in the scientific corps at home. But the large majority of the artillery officers of the period bear names which point unmistakeably to their foreign extraction, though almost every other man had original ideas of orthography, and Slezer, for example, becomes Schlezer, Sledzer and Sletsher still remaining the same man. He was appointed "Lieutenant to the Artillery", a commission which gave him very nearly the same power, the rank in the Army being excepted, as the Master of the Ordnance. The appointment bore no relation to that of a modern artillery subaltern. He ranked second only to the General of the Ordnance and whilst holding his appointment in the field in 1688, was described as the commanding officer of the artillery. He was entrusted with the task of putting whatever artillery existed upon a more satisfactory footing and organising the train—a task which considering the dearth of both materiel and personnel in the country and the impoverished condition of the Scottish exchequer, was of no mean order.

Slezer set forth to enlist his fire-worker and gunners, and to obtain guns with very little prospect of success. He was to purchase six guns and secure the services of a master gunner and fireworker and twelve other attenders, whose united pay was to amount to no more than eighteen shillings a day. The guns were to be paid for by the proceeds of the sale of sundry obsolete pieces of ordnance, sent over to Holland and sold as old brass. He was given fifty days for the task. But the Dutchmen refused to accept his terms. In extant letters he tells how he "walloped up and down" through Holland and Flanders in the vain attempt to secure desirable men at the stipulated price. His absence extended to five months, but not until he was given a free hand was he able to obtain the gunners he required. Twenty-five men comprised the Scottish Artillery Company, but it was laid down that when the artillery took the field a complement of wrights, smiths, saddlers, coopers and waggoners not on the establishment might be "employed during the expedition and then dismissed". Civil labourers, artificers, pioneers, matrosses, and the like were employed to drive, transport and place the gun in position; the duty of the gunner was merely to lay and fire it. It does not appear that the artillery train was ever engaged in the Revolution, but in a letter written by Slezer, an account is given of the return of the artillery to Edinburgh after crossing the border. On their way back to the north they met with a stop for want of horses at Aylisson bank, where they were "delayed with the noise of being attacked by the way and the council was so persuaded of it" that Slezer received strict orders to set fire to his ammunition lest it should fall into the hands of the rebels. The "noise of being attacked" however proved a false alarm, but the delay that it caused impressed upon Slezer the great need of an increase in the Artillery establishment. His escort was composed of militiamen who caused a good deal of trouble, and he desired to increase the establishment with a view to procuring greater efficiency. The gunners had red coats to which Slezer objected as being too fine for a cannon which sticks in a mire, and he suggested as more sober and fitting kit stone grey cloth lined with red, black hats, black cravats, strings, red breeches and grey stockings, a picturesque enough costume in all conscience, but one in which were the elements of the correct thing.

Gunners had not a very good time of it, and the question of their status and comparative rank in the army was one which greatly vexed them. They were hardly recognised as holding combatant rank at all, and the subaltern in charge of the escort claimed to "give the word to the officer commanding the train." But although Slezer served under five sovereigns, he never obtained a satisfactory ruling as to his or any other artillery officer's standing. He was a staunch supporter of the Stuarts and as he declined to swear allegiance to the Prince of Orange he was imprisoned in the Canongate Tolbooth. His gunners, mostly foreigners, cared very little either way. They were willing to serve any one who would pay them their wages, and they determined to shoot with the biggest crowd. For their prudence they received a bonus of two months' pay and were placed under command of a deserter from the Edinburgh castle garrison—one Mr. Forbes, who proved of "great use in the reduction of the castle by his continual and indefatigable pains". While still a prisoner Slezer suddenly discovered that urgent private affairs required his presence in England and on that extraordinary plea he was liberated. He found that the Stuart cause was not worth more than three months in the Tolbooth, and in London he found many of the former adherents of their late King tumbling over one another in their eagerness to protest loyalty to William. He did the journey from Edinburgh to London in four days on horseback and succeeded in getting himself reinstated in place of Forbes with the enhanced dignity of Captain of the Artillery Company and Surveyor of the Magazine in Scotland, this notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland who desired to have him dismissed from the service altogether. We regret that the writer makes us more familiarly acquainted with Slezer than he does with the artillery, and that he takes leave of his subject so abruptly. But his remarks will serve as an incentive to the study of Scottish military history, a diversion which will be appreciated by those who have undergone a long course of the military literature of the present day.

MILITARY ENGINEERING. THE latest number of the journal of the United Service Institution contains the text of a lecture recently delivered by Capt. P. G. Twining, R. E., of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, on the subject of military engineering for troops other than Engineers. Capt. Twining points out the value of, and necessity for, at least some knowledge of military engineering in the field in the case of all classes of troops. The problem which suggests itself now in actual warfare is how to bring the maximum numbers through the fire swept zone to contact or attack, and it is necessary that all troops should have at their command the means by which they may take the fullest advantage of the ground over which the fighting takes place. He is of opinion that in the future there will be few purely defensive battles. Both forces engaged, he says, will eventually assume the offensive, but the attacking force must always be prepared for a reverse and in the event of a counter attack developing into a wide turning movement, a good deal of actual digging would be required. Then would come the advantage of a training in engineering, and the more troops that were able to deal with the ground in a scientific manner, the better would be the results obtained, Capt. Twining says that his own system with recruits on the field works course is first of all to let them dig trenches of any convenient section, the contents of which are equal to what the army should be able to do in from one to four hours. One hundred and fifty reservists, most of whom had been in civil life for over a year, were able in their first day's digging to do the full four-hours task that was set them by Capt. Twining when on their periodical month's training. After teaching his men digging, he practises them in squads in finding their way across broken country, so as to be seen as little as possible from a ridge in the far side, and carrying a spade. At intervals they are halted and allowed from a quarter of an hour to five minutes to entrench themselves as well as they can. This is all excellent, practice and were it generally adopted it would add greatly to the efficiency of the troops. Of course Captain Twining suggests other tests, but they all tend to the same end—to make non-engineering troops at least able to defend and entrench themselves in the best and most expeditious manner possible. There has been too much haphazard military training in the army in the past. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" is the motto which has been most closely adhered to, and to read Captain Twining's hints and opinions is more than an ordinary pleasure. He admits that this extra practice would impose additional work on the soldier, but then he very justly argues that in every profession outside the army one only spends in amusement what time one can spare, and so it should be in the army. The profession of soldiering nowadays is a serious one; we of all nations cannot afford in times of peace to play the game of war as amateurs. Captain Twining's remarks are a sign of the times. They show at any rate that while headquarters have been asleep the soldier himself has been growing more alive to his responsibilities.

THE CIVILIZING OF A SAVAGE. AMONG the numerous remarkable personages invited from every corner of the globe to attend the Coronation of Edward VII. none has excited more popular interest than his Majesty King Lewanika of Barotseland. Not more than a decade ago this potentate was a blood thirsty savage ruling his country by force of terror. To-day he and his country are themes for the discourses of Christian missionaries, and are marvellous examples of the success of missionary work. Independent testimony of the great transformation wrought in Barotseland in a few years is furnished by Captain Alfred Bertrand, a Swiss officer, who has recently returned from a tour of exploration in Central Africa. Before the missionaries brought their influence to bear the Barotse tribe preferred slave and cattle raiding to the arts of peace and their king, who, we are told, was worshipped as a sort of divinity, shed blood like water. He supported his rule by a code of tortures of surpassing cruelty. One of his amiable methods of punishment was to have his victim bound and smeared with honey and placed in the track of an advancing column of warrior ants. Under this torture he might live for days, the wretched victim being literally devoured alive by millions of these creatures. Among other common forms of punishment were burning alive and the ordeal by boiling water, the latter being the only form of trial in vogue. The regeneration of Lewanika has led to the abolition of the ordeal and there is now a regular form of judicial procedure. Though punishments are still severe, the stake and the torture no longer have a place in the judicial code. Not only has the character of Lewanika been softened by the teachings of the missionaries, but influential members of his family have undergone similar transformations. The habits of his people generally have been also influenced for good and instead of slave raids and cattle lifting expeditions the tribe, taught by the missionaries, have applied their energies to industry. Handicrafts, wheat raising and cattle breeding have taken the place of the former pursuits, and Lewanika actively encourages their development. He compels his chiefs to send their children to the mission school, and has appointed an officer to see that they go. He encourages the members of his family to become Christians. In face of great opposition from many of his chiefs and at the risk of losing his throne he has stimulated progress during the last ten years, and the results have been remarkable indeed. Captain Bertrand's account of the great change that has been effected in Barotseland is of value because it gives some fresh details concerning a country that a few years ago was but little known; but it is of greater value as independent and generous testimony of the success of British methods in the civilization of backward races.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. DURING the last few weeks the health of the city has shown a decided improvement, and since the beginning of June the death rate has stood at a figure which is appreciably below the average of the corresponding weeks in the last five years. Last week the rate of mortality stood at [illegible] per thousand per annum. For the week ending Tuesday last the rate was 37·12, a slight increase, but one that is inappreciable in view of the excessive rates that have been recorded in the past. For the last month the figure has been below forty, an indication that the improvement is not merely a temporary mitigation of the unhealthy condition of the city. The figures that are most significant are those relating to plague and to respiratory diseases. Last week the total mortality throughout the city from plague was only forty-five, a considerable improvement on the figure for the same period last year, and also considerably below the average for the past five years of the mortality in corresponding weeks. In Mandvi, where the scourge has been so virulent, only six cases were notified last week, and a similar report came from Kamathipura. No other district reported more than five deaths. Last week deaths from plague numbered only thirty-nine, the lowest recorded for a very considerable period, but in the previous week the figure was fifty-five. There is a similar decrease in respect of phthisis and respiratory diseases which together number 155. In the corresponding week last year over 220 deaths were recorded from these causes, and with the exception of last week (in which mortality from all causes appears to have been particularly low) the public health is considerably improved in this direction also. Fevers of all kinds were responsible for sixty-five deaths, a considerable reduction on last year's figures which again exhibited a decline so far as the average for the five years was concerned. Mortality was highest amongst the Jains—the figure being 87·59 per thousand per annum. Among Europeans there was only one death, this being equivalent to a death rate of 4·23. As compared with the rate of mortality the birth rate of the city is still low, but it [illegible] shows a great improvement both upon the [illegible] for the corresponding period of last year, and the average for the past five years.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR accompanied by the Private Secretary and Captain J. H. Crawford, will leave Poona at 2-17 a.m., on 15th instant, arrive Sholapur at 7-48 a.m. the same day; leave Sholapur at 4-14 p.m. on 16th instant, and arrive Poona at 10-8 p.m. the same day.

We hear that the following prominent citizens of Bombay have been invited to the Delhi Coronation Durbar as guests of the Government of India :—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Bart., the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., Mr. Jamsetjee Nusarwanjee Tata, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpall, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makujee, Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Mr. Hurkissandas Nartomdas, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, and His Highness the Aga Khan, if he is in Bombay at the time.

"SENEX" writes to "the Pioneer" :—"Before the time arrives for our Boer prisoners to return to South Africa, would it not be good policy to open their minds by giving them the chance of seeing for themselves the greatness of British dominion in India? Parties under competent 'personal conductors' could be arranged for, and doubtless the Railway Companies would patriotically grant free passes on their lines".

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the homeward Mails of the 28th June arrived at Aden at 9 p. m. on Thursday.

"CHANGEABLE weather is being experienced. The summer heat of last week has given place to a temperature almost low enough for the month of July". This is not sarcastic comment cut from an English newspaper, but a serious statement made in a Melbourne paper during last April. Australians now in England are being unpleasantly reminded of the climate of their native land at this time of the year, the but then in June and July they play football, not cricket, in the Antipodes.

A Calcutta contemporary gives some interesting particulars of the Village Grain Banks instituted in several of his villages by the well-known Bengali Zemindar Rai Parvati Sankar Choudhury. Of one of these, at Teota, it is remarked :—It appears that during the past year the stock of paddy in the Bank has increased from 70 to 102 maunds. The original stock of 50 maunds has, therefore, doubled itself in three years. The bad debts only amounted to 3 1-2 maunds, which were written off because the two persons who had borrowed the amount had disappeared. The paddy in the gola had been carefully weighed and the wastage during the three years had been found to be only two maunds, which everybody present considered most satisfactory.

THE "Hughligans" are the new Parliamentary party created this Session. They take their name from Lord Hugh Cecil, and it was Lord Salisbury who bestowed it on them. Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Percy, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Mr. Ian Malcolm are the main pillars of the party. A weekly dinner, at which distinguished guests are entertained is part of their programme, which includes economy, reform, and sharp criticism of all in power.

ACCORDING to the "Bostonian," Boston is the hub of the universe. That cultured city also prides itself on speaking the very best and purest King's English. Imagine, then, the feelings of the visitor from the "Hub" on reading the facetious announcement which is posted up in the window of a Coronation seats' agency opposite the Houses of Parliament : "English and American spoken". Another large placard bears the Transatlantic device : "The slump has come and we are at bottom ——."

WE notice there is a political society in Russia known as the Russkoe Constitutzionoi Sekretnoi Oochitelskoe Obshestyo. After having read aloud the title, one is not surprised to learn that the members of the society must be well educated men. When next the section of the Liberal party forms a new league and is in want of a distinctive title which does not convey too much to the man in the street, they can hardly do better than call themselves the Radical Constituzioni Obstructionoski Roseberiseebeekoi Spadeworkoffskoi, Limited.

SIR W. A. BAILLIE-HAMILTON is the central figure of a mystery. On the arrival of the Premier of Natal at Waterloo, he was introduced to a young gentleman represented as Sir Baillie-Hamilton, who formally welcomed, on behalf of the Colonial Office, Sir Albert Hime to London. Two hours later a somewhat older gentleman called at the Hotel Cecil introduced himself as Sir Baillie-Hamilton, and expressed to Sir Albert his regret that through a misunderstanding he had been unable to be present on the arrival of the train. The question is, who is who?

The correct formalities to be observed in a church or temple of an alien creed has often puzzled the Englishman abroad, who does not desire to wound the susceptibilities of the natives of the country. But seldom is he put in such a quandary as one of the attendants of King Lewanika during the course of Divine service the other Sunday. He was suddenly taken ill in the middle of service, and had to leave the building. Ignorant of what might be the proper way to leave church during service, and anxious not to offend the feelings of the worshippers, the poor man, with a face expressive of the internal discomfort he was suffering electrified the congregation by crawling down the aisle on all fours.

Those about to celebrate their birthday might take a hint from Grand [illegible] Yung Lu of Peking. On the sixtieth anniversary of his birth a few days ago he refused to accept any presents unless they were of intrinsic value. Some brought him storks and deer of solid pure gold, each a foot high and beautifully chased gold buddhas; green jadestone vases of the most beautiful shades; diamond and precious stone belts and rings; and a foot-high "God of Longevity" of solid pure gold, ensconced in a miniature temple of the finest jadestone of the purest white colour, encrusted with diamonds and precious stones of great value. All these presents were graciously received, but others such as scrolls and tablets, unless of great antiquity, were uniformly refused without even a word of thanks.

IN the best regulated newspaper offices, as elsewhere, accidents will happen. But the seeker-out of the curiosities of journalism will not have met with anything lately so striking as the error lately fallen into by a well-known evening paper. A head-line in fine, bold capitals, referring to a rumour in regard to the King of Italy, gave him the name of "Humbert" which was borne by his lamented father. Nobody knows how these things happen; but occasionally they do, bringing more white hairs to the editor's head, and raising the temperature of the office for the time being as nothing else can. And yet the making of such a slip in a matter of the merest detail is probably the least harmful thing a newspaper can do.

THE whole of Mr. Kipling's works, saving the "Jungle Books," are rejected by Hull House, because they "made heroes of unworthy men, and held up to youth undesirable examples". This is all very controversial; but what is quite certain is that the "Jungle Books" are from beginning to end the statement of a social philosophy which ought, if they understand it, to make the cordial ladies of Chicago shudder. If they do not want the existence of war to be recognised by their little ones they should not, in reason, give them to read a work [illegible]

TWO BOOKS ON CRICKET.

I.—THE HISTORY OF THE SURREY COUNTY CLUB.

IT was a happy idea on the part of Lord Alverstone, the president, and Mr. C. W. Alcock, the secretary, of the Surrey County Cricket Club to give us a history of Surrey cricket (Longmans & Co.). For the story of Surrey's cricket career is one full of incident, of romance, and of fascination both for those who remember the achievements of her famous players in the middle of the last century and for those of a later generation who are more familiar with the personalities of the equally brilliant cricketers who gained for Surrey a supremacy which she held almost without interruption during the nineties. The greater portion of the book has been written by Mr. Alcock who, since he has held the post of secretary for thirty years, is well qualified to speak with authority on all that concerns the later history of the club. Earlier Surrey cricket is admirably treated by Mr. F. S. Ashley-Cooper and Mr. E. B. V. Christian, two recent Surrey captains, Mr. John Shuter and Mr. D. L. A. Jephson give their reminiscences, while the Marquis de Santa Susana (A. B. de Lugo) has compiled many pages of valuable statistics which give a record of the scores and bowling performances of Surrey players from the earliest times down to the present day.

LORD ALVERSTONE AS CRITIC.

Not the least interesting and attractive portion of the book is the introduction from the pen of Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice of England. That Lord Alverstone is a keen student of the game no one is likely to dispute after reading his essay. He makes some pungent criticisms upon the manner in which the county championship, which plays so important a part in the first-class cricket of to-day, is conducted. Many players of the old school will no doubt agree with Lord Alverstone when he says :—

There are some who think, and not without reason, that one result of the present system is that far too much is made of the Championship itself, and that the object for which it was promoted, viz., the encouragement of Country Cricket generally, is made too subservient to that of winning the County Championship for the particular country. This is not unnatural and was to be expected, and it is difficult to suggest any practical way of avoiding such a result; but in my opinion it still should be the aim of country committees and clubs, through the medium of the County Championship, to do all in their power to promote County Cricket generally, even at the risk of occasionally losing the Championship. I am well aware that this opinion will meet with a great deal of opposition, that there are many to whom the one aim and end of all County Cricket is the County Championship, and for his own county to be at the top of the tree as often as possible. This is a laudable aim and ambition, and I share it as strongly as any one, as I always desire to see the country with which I have been so long associated win the Championship; but there are other objects as worthy of attainment as that of any particular country being regarded as the winner of the Championship.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE [illegible].

Again, when Lord Alverstone protests against the laudation of the mere averagemonger, he will not be without a great deal of sympathy :—

There is, in my opinion, too much of the personal element in the Country Cricket. No doubt it is a glorious thing for a professional to score his 1,000 or 2,000 runs in first-class cricket, or make a certain number of centuries, or to take a certain number of wickets; but it would, in my opinion, in the interest of the game, promote that spirit of unselfishness which I think is, or ought to be, at the bottom of all true sport, if a larger number both of amateurs and professionals had an opportunity of playing for their county, even at the risk of some others of them playing in fewer matches and of individual players making fewer runs or bowing fewer wickets. I do not like to hear it said, as I have heard it said in Country Cricket more than once, that a particular batsman declined to go in late in the afternoon because he was afraid of spoiling his chance of making a score. Again, in my opinion, the effect of the present system had been to place far too much power in the hands of richer counties who are able to draw larger "gates," and can afford to pay larger sums to their professionals. I do not think the remuneration of first-class professionals is any too high. His life, though very pleasant, is to a certain extent a very hard one. He cannot hope to play first-class cricket for a great many years, and he ought to be able to make some provision for his retirement. I should, however, be glad to see more encouragement given to a larger number, and it is for this reason I strongly advocate the establishment of second elevens, and the playing of as many club and ground matches as possible in those counties that can afford to pay them. I fear that it would be too drastic a change to allow second eleven matches to count for the Championship; personally, I would have no objection.

[illegible] FOR EXTRANEOUS MATCHES.

One of the most regrettable results of the present [illegible] which is born of county cricket nowadays has been the spoiling of the Gentlemen v. Players match at the Oval. Time was when it was equal in interest and importance with that at Lord's. Nowadays it is impossible to get together representative teams for Kennington, and hence it arises that only one test of the merits of the amateurs and professionals of the year is obtained instead of two as formerly. It is to be hoped that the following appeal from Lord Alverstone will meet with a fitting response :—

Another result detrimental to first-class cricket is the effect which County Cricket has had on England, and even at times on Australian matches. Such in the keenness for County Cricket and rivalry, most commendable in itself if kept in moderation, to gain the championship, that county captains are most unwilling to give up any of their most trustworthy players to play in Gentlemen v. Players or even to represent England. In fact Gentlemen v. Players at Lord's and the matches against the Australians have been the only matches at which for some time past a representative team of Players or Gentlemen could be obtained. I trust that it will be long before Gentlemen v. Players ceases to be an annual fixture at the Oval. The match has had a glorious career in the past, and I hope the Surrey Club will always insist upon its being retained as a fixture. May I be pardoned for appealing to other counties to allow it to be made more representative. I should like to see more of [illegible] which have been called extraneous matches at many of our great centres, as, for instance, Manchester, Bradford, Nottingham, Brighton, and Maidstone. I should be glad to see the Champion County [illegible] year play England, and I should like to revive the old days in which there were more county matches against England, that the true cricketing strength of the country may be represented in [illegible] match.

AN INTRODUCTION TO RICHARDSON.

Mr. Jephson's reminiscences of Surrey players of to-day are graphically told with much literary skill. Here is one of his best stories, in which he records his first introduction to Richardson :—

One day twelve years ago, early in April, I strolled into Fenner's, thinking that a little practice might be of service to me. I am but a poor bat to-day then I was infinitely worse. I journeyed to the nets (as most people know they are [illegible]) with the usual equipment of pads and gloves. Out from the pavilion came a thin little dark man with black curly hair. I took the usual guard; he took a run of some seven yards. I believe the ball pitched six inches outside the stump at any rate it came bang like lightning and the middle stump disappeared into the net; the next ball pitching nearly straight hit me on the chest; the third removed the off stump; the fourth hit me on the arm the fifth removed the leg stump, the sixth and seventh found my [illegible]. I said "Thank you very much I don't [illegible] practise any more to-day" and walked painfully back to the "hatch." I thought [illegible] I would take a breastplate instead of a [illegible] might be of more use it certainly could [illegible] less.

"Who was that bowling?" I asked.

"Oh, a young fellow named Richardson—[illegible] I think," was the answer.

I had never seen such bowling—and in the [illegible] of after years, in the words of the song, there [illegible] thousands "of other pebbles on the beach" [illegible] England and Australia.

With this extract we must leave Surrey, expressing the hope as we do so that other [illegible] will follow the example so worthily set by [illegible] and Surrey in giving us the history of their clubs. When, for example, are we to have an authentic history of Yorkshire cricket? This would, indeed, be a notable record.

A GREAT NOTTS BOWLER.

From Surrey we pass almost naturally to [illegible] for were not these counties for many [illegible] keenest of rivals on the cricket field, and [illegible] their Homeric struggles of ten years or so [illegible] as much as anything to excite interest in [illegible] cricket, till it has grown to the pitch of [illegible] that we know to-day? [illegible] with Notts cricket as a whole [illegible] second book deals but rather [illegible] reminiscences of perhaps the greatest [illegible] [illegible]

RAMS.

[illegible]ER'S AGENCY.)

[illegible] CONDITION.

[illegible] PROVEMENT

[illegible] THE "LANCET."

LONDON, July 3.

[illegible] says that his Majesty [illegible] ble day.

[illegible] has further improved and [illegible] comparatively little pain.

[illegible] describing the progress made [illegible] subjects of his Majesty will [illegible] constitution is admirable.

LONDON, July 4.

[illegible] announces that his [illegible] and slept better than [illegible] took place.

[illegible] trouble. His Majesty [illegible] with greater ease. His appetite is

[illegible] CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

[illegible] "Daily News" cablegram", dated [illegible] states :—

[illegible] states that all danger to [illegible] of recovery now depends [illegible] being unremoved.

[illegible] PEAHAN.

([illegible] CORRESPONDENT.)

[illegible] correspondent writes :—The shocking [illegible] King-Emperor's sudden illness was [illegible] with the deepest sorrow and [illegible]. An imposing intercession [illegible] speedy recovery and long life of [illegible] held in the Nageshvar temple on [illegible] The [illegible] and all mankaries and [illegible] State were present to offer their heart[illegible] to the Almighty to shower His choicest [illegible] the Royal family with a fervent hope [illegible] Coronation ceremony of our beloved [illegible] take place in the immediate future.

[illegible] REUTER'S AGENCY.)

[illegible] PRINCES AT FROGMORE.

[illegible] AT VICTORIA'S TOMB.

LONDON July 3.

[illegible] Princes laid wreaths on Queen [illegible] at Frogmore to-day.

[illegible] CREASE IN SOLDIERS' PAY.

[illegible] AND THE ADDITIONAL CHARGES.

[illegible] House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, [illegible] question of additional charges to India [illegible] increase in soldiers, pay, was [illegible]

[illegible] AND THE TRIPLICE.

[illegible], speaking in the Chamber of Deputies [illegible] renewal of the Triplice nowise threaten [illegible] Government was convinced that Italy would [illegible] herself to an aggressive policy against

[illegible] TAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

[illegible] BATE IN THE COMMONS.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

[illegible] of Supply on the Foreign Office [illegible] Dilke blamed the Government for the [illegible] alliance with Italy. [illegible] the alliance with Japan and the [illegible] in China. [illegible] Beresford asked for a statement of [illegible] view of the shortage of the [illegible] Mediterranean.

[illegible] in reply said that our [illegible] with Italy was unaggressive and any [illegible] part of Italy resulting from [illegible] question and from the [illegible] understanding in Tripoli had been [illegible] We had no designs on Tripoli. We [illegible] with Italy and Italian interests, [illegible] Alliance, he said, was based on [illegible] sympathies and mutual interest.

[illegible] that Great Britain had failed in the [illegible] policy" in China, but he animadverted [illegible] of the British concessionaires. [illegible] doubt that the terms regarding the [illegible] Government at Tientsin would be [illegible]

[illegible] Great Britain had not receded from [illegible] regarding the payment of the idemnity [illegible] sympathised with China wherefor ameli[illegible] granted.

[illegible] CRANBORNE ON THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

[illegible] replying yesterday evening to a [illegible] the Treaty with Japan, which said that [illegible] should have been concluded sooner, said [illegible] not for us to seek treaties but that we [illegible]

[illegible] stated that it was hopeless to expect the [illegible], but that he hoped by new [illegible] something would be done to [illegible] trade of this enormous and illegal

[illegible] Times" and the "Morning Post" criticise [illegible] phrase regarding they treaties [illegible]

LONDON, July 4.

[illegible] Morning Post" in a leading article says it [illegible] that since 1895 the British Gov[illegible] allowed the impression to arise that [illegible] goodwill were not worth the smallest

[illegible] says we would wish for a more [illegible] than that given by Lord Cran[illegible] maintenance of our excellent relations

[illegible] writes in the "Empire Review" fully [illegible] relations of England and Italy and [illegible] Italy. In the course of his observations [illegible] "Casus Causans" of the "Triplice"— [illegible] has become much less acute. [illegible] too much to do in trying to [illegible] against Republicanism to think of [illegible] the Temporal Power, while their [illegible] learned the folly of constituting [illegible] a sort of society for the propagation [illegible] in foreign parts. A better under[illegible] between the two peoples has grown up, [illegible] every reason to believe has been [illegible] kind of actual agreement. The [illegible] with the Commercial Treaty of 1899 [illegible] and not wholly satisfactory, [illegible] in the right direction. Italians [illegible] have ceased to abuse and insult [illegible] admit that they have many [illegible]. With regard to the Triple [illegible] necessary to separate Italy's relations [illegible] from those with Austria. The [illegible] Power has not been uniformly [illegible] the causes of disagreement [illegible] first magnitude. Moreover [illegible] every interest in the [illegible] Austria-Hungary's integrity [illegible] monarchy to break up, it would [illegible] for Italy. With Germany [illegible] and Italy is beginning to [illegible] alliance with that Power the [illegible] all on one side". German [illegible] most destrimental to those [illegible] her friends. Witness, for [illegible] Agreement. In the first [illegible] the course of the Alliance [illegible] most marked neglect, amount[illegible] unfriendliness. Italy's [illegible] first met by Germany with [illegible] latter Power wished to [illegible] between Italy and [illegible] Prince Bismark suggested [illegible] Tunis, which had [illegible] is tending [illegible] this would of [illegible] imply [illegible] or as least [illegible]. Nothing then [illegible] neglected to prevent this tendency from becoming anti-English. The separation of Italy from Germany would be less serious now than it would have been before Germany's ambitious commercial and political, tended to collide with British interests, or before the recent outbursts of German Anglophobia.

At the same time there is one danger to mutual good feeling, and that is that it is sometime taken so much for granted as to be hardly worth troubling about. England and Italy have important common intertsts, and they are the only two great Powers whose policy and ambitions clash on no point. But there have been, it is true of late years, one or two questions which have aroused a certain amount of less friendly feeling between the two peoples. This change, slight as it is, might and should have been avoided. One is the South African War, the other is the Malta language question. The former, although in Italy has never aroused such paroxysms of hysterical and hypocritical abuse of England as were indulged in in other countries, has given rise to a considerable amount of misconception. The Italian Press, although far from being wholly Anglophobe, receives most of its foreign news from Paris, a naturally tainted source for all that concerns this country, so that many falsehoods anent British "atrocities" do find their way into Italian newspapers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRINCE KOMATSU.

LONDON, July 3.

Prince Komatsu has started for Paris and Spain. He was cheered at the station where the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught bade him farewell.

ENGLAND vs. AUSTRALIANS.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

In the test match to-day at Sheffield, England, when the stumps were drawn, had scored 102 runs for 5 wickets.

THE AMNESTY TO THE FILIPINOS.

LONDON July 4.

President Roosevelt's proclamation of amnesty to the Filipinos provides for a full pardon and amnesty to all insurrectionists, unless guilty of ommilitary crimes. All must swear allegiance to the United States.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

RUSSIA EVACUATES MANCHURIA.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, has formally notified the American State Department that Russia has evacuated Manchuria, and that the Province is ready for government by the Chinese.

THE ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 4.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned improved conditions of service in the Army Hospital Corps in India, and orders bringing the new arrangements into force will shortly issue. The scheme provides for increased pay for certain ranks, extra pay for attendance on contagious and infectious cases, increased kit money, increased good conduct pay. The revision of proportions of the different grades are so far increased in the strength of the corps to include the provision for a ten per cent reserve to replace casualties.

AN APPRECIATION OF CAPTAIN GOODRIDGE.

BY ADMIRAL BOSANQUET.

Rear-Admiral Bosanquet has placed on record his appreciation of the services and assistance rendered him while in Command of the East Indian Station by Captain W. S. Goodridge and the dockyard officers under him.

RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

[illegible] Government of India have approved of the amalgamation of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Midland Railway Volunteers into one corps of two battalions to be styled the 1st and 2nd Battalions G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps, each having its own adjutant and the whole being under the Government of Bombay for administrative purposes.

The payment to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps of the camp-of-exercise allotment of three thousand rupees which lapsed last year has been sanctioned.

Major Crommelin is gazetted Commandant of the 1st Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers, vice Luard.

OFFICERS CONVALESCENT.

The following officers who were ill in hospital in South Africa have recovered and returned to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, 4th Batt King's Royal Rifles; Majors Barnes, R. F. A., and Carr Le Quesne and Ritchie, R. A., M. Corps. Captains Butcher, R. E., Everett, Ordnance Department; Brooke, Army Service Corps; and Cameron, R. A. M. Corps, Lieutenants Gooch, 7th Hussars; Schreiber 20th Hussars; Carruther, R.G.A., Hassett; 3rd Battn Grenadier Guards; Romilly, 1st Battn, Scots Guards; Budge, 2nd Battn. Royal Scots; Spencer, 3rd Battn, Devons; Hasting, Lancashire Fusiliers; Briscoe, 3rd Battn. East Surrey; Long, 3rd Battn. Wilts; Ogelvie 3rd Battn. North Staffords; and Wood, R.A.M. Corps 2nd Lieutenants Tidswell, 1st Dragoons; French, R. G. A.; Cleggbill, 3rd Battn, Cheshires; Newcomb, 2nd Battn. Worcesters; Pradstock, 3rd Battn. Essex; McClintock, 1st Battn. Gordons; Bergne, 1st Battn Leicesters; and Marsh, 5th Battn, King's Royal Rifles.

PRICES OF HORSES FOR OFFICERS.

SELECTED FROM REMOUNT DEPOTS.

SIMLA, July 4.

For the future the following prices will be paid by officers selecting chargers from remount depots or ranks :—Subalterns, Royal, Field Artillery and heavy batteries, including Hyderabad Contingent Artillery, Rs. 700; Captains, Royal Field Artillery and heavy batteries, subalterns Royal Horse Artillery, first selection only, and Captains and subalterns, native cavalry, Rs. 900 in each case, for all classes of horses. British cavalry officers and all officers of Royal Horse and Field Artillery and heavy batteries and native cavalry not enumerated above to pay Rs. 1,050 for colonial horses and Rs. 900 for country-breds, Arabs and Persians; an additional hundred rupees being charged for the last three classes of animals in case of high officials or any officers not included in any of the above categories Certain classes of junior officers will thus get their horses two hundred rupees cheaper than before

EARLY RETURN OF INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Government of India have applied for the early return to India from South Africa of all Indian establishments, particularly medical.

EXTRA DUTY PAY.

The extra duty pay at sixpence daily is sanctioned for non-commissioned officers supervising cooking at depots sanitaria and standing camps in hills where more than 150 men are located.

OFFICERS' OR SOLDIERS' PAY MAY BE STOPPED.

TO MEET ANY CLAIM, PUBLIC OR REGIMENTAL.

SIMLA, July 4.

Under authority conferred by Royal Warrant, published in to-day's "Gazette", it is notified that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that pay, non-effective pay, and all other emoluments payable under the Army Regulations of India to any officer, soldier, or other person shall be stopped to meet any public claim there may be against him, any registered debt that may be due from him, or any regimental claim which the Governor-General in Council may direct him to pay.

THE BENGAL RAILWAY DISASTER.

NARRATIVE OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

An eye-witness of the railway disaster at Ramporehat last Sunday, sends the following particulars of his own experiences. When the train left Ramporehat there was a strong wind blowing. About half a mile from the station, heavy rain came down followed by heavier wind and the train slowed down. Then came a terrific burst of wind with a howling sound and the carriage in which I was sitting was upset. All was over in a moment but the wind continued to blow furiously for about five minutes. When I had climbed out of my compartment I saw the most terrible sight that I have ever witnessed. Almost the whole of the train had been blown away. Some carriages were completely smashed and from these issued most pitiful screams and killed and injured were lying all around.

Holt, the guard of the train, rendered very valuable assistance. Had it not been for him I am incline to think that three European passengers would hay been suffocated by the escape of gas from the lamps. I saw the guard crawl under a carriage and bring out a dead child and its injured mother who was in a faint.

It will be a difficult matter for the railway authorities to arrive at the exact number of victims I saw several corpses removed and many seriously injured passengers hastily leaving the scene of the accident in great fear of being sent to hospital.

Rampurhat, July 3 :—It is officially notified that the joint enquiry into the Rampurhat railway disaster has found that the accident was entirely due to the train being blown off the rails by the force of a storm which passed from west to east across Birbhum in a belt one mile wide doing damage in all the villages within the belt.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

At their meeting to-day, the directors of the Bank of Bengal declared a dividend for the half-year ended the 30th ultimo, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum The profits available including Rs. 3,10,126 brought forward from previous half-year, amounted approximately to Rs. 20,37,045 which sum was disposed as follows :—Payment of dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum Rs. 10,00,000; transferred to reserve fund Rs. 4,00,000; transferred to gratuity and pension fund, Rs. 1,00,000; carried forward Rs. 5,37,045. The average rate for demand loans during the half-year was 6'17 1-6 per cent.

DEATH OF MR. COLLIER.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The death is announced at sea of Mr. F. R. S Collier, Commissioner of Chittagong. The deceased, who was proceeding on Home furlough, had nearly thirty years' service, and was very popular in Bengal.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR AT POONA.

POONA, July 4.

A heavy of downpour rain fell in Poona this afternoon which lasted for nearly one hour and made the atmosphere somewhat cooler, as for the last few days the heat in the afternoons was great in spite of heavy deluge.

OLD HARROVIANS IN THE WAR.

A MEMORIAL AT HARROW.

ADDRESS BY LORD ROBERTS.

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent in cabling from London on 3rd inst. says that Lord Roberts attended the Harrow speech day on Wednesday, and laid the foundation of a Memorial to Harrovians killed in the war.

The Commander-in-Chief spoke of the eminent services of those Harrovians connected with him especially of Brownlow of the 72nd, Steward, Mackenzie, Badcock, Dick, Kennedy, Smith-Dorrien, Mackinnon and the late Colonel Benson.

HEIR APPARENT OF PALANPUR.

TO JOIN IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

PALAMPUR, July 4.

Shahjadah Taley Mohamed Khanji Sahib, heir apparent of Palanpur, accompanied by Major G. E. Hydecates, Political Agent, Palanpur, started by to-day's Mail for Dehra Dun to settle about the Prince's joining the Imperial Cadet Corps. His Highness, Sir Shri Ser Mohomed Khanji, Diwan Sahib of Palanpur, with Prince Yawar Husen Khanji Sahib, went to see him off up to Ajmere.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Officers acting for those absent on special South African leave are to continue to be allowed with retrospective effect the full staff pay of their acting appointments.

The Government of India have sanctioned withdrawal of prohibition against officers on leave outside India applying for employment in South Africa.

The Government have sanctioned: (1) transfer of the Bengal Cavalry Regiment from Loralai to Jhansi; (2) abandonment of Sirur as a cavalry station; (3) transfer of a Bombay Cavalry Regiment thus set free to Loralai; (4) grant of sixteen thousand rupees and loan of sixty thousand to provide requisite additional cavalry lines and buildings at Jhansi.

Additional grants of quarter lakh each sanction for accommodation at Nowgong for two heavy batteries and at Jhansi for three British Howitzer batteries.

Major Dowell, Commanding 6th Mountain Battery, and Capt. Bartott, Royal Scots Fusiliers, are appointed to Lieut.-Colonel Finnis's Committee on Officers Quarters.

It is ruled that only the officers entitled to free passage for their families on the ground of being fut [illegible] employed doing duty with troops on a voyage are a military commandant, a quartermaster, medical officers on duty for the voyage and officers on duty with units or detachments. Performance of occasional or ships duty as captain or subaltern of the daydoes not qualify.

The problem of providing the bandolier equipment for the Army in India has not been easy to solve, as a universal pattern for the troops at Home and abroad is difficult to find. Progress in this direction, however, has been made lately, and a further sum of two lakhs will be made available during the current financial year to meet the cost of providing the equipment.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

R. A. vs. TELEGRAPH.

In the Bombay Association Football League on the Cooperage yesterday afternoon the R. A. (Colaba) met the Telegraph F. C. A good deal of interest was taken in the game, but it proved rather uninteresting. the soldiers having matters all their own way. Straight from the kick-off the R. A. assumed the aggressive and quickly pinned their opponents in their own quarters. The Telegraph were weak both in defence and attack and showed the same lack of combination that has characterisld their play in former league matches. The R. A. played a bold game, and before half time had three goals to their credit. The Telegraph only broke through twice into first half and on each occasion it was due to a bit of individual play which was not backed up and therefore came to nothing.

In the second half the rout of the Telegraph was even more complete, and the game developed into a bombardment of their goal by the forward rank of the soldiers who shot hard and well. Goal after goal was put on until when time was called the score stood.

R. A. (Colaba)	... ...	7 goals
Telegraph	... ...	0 goals

The following is the League table up to date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Royal Artillery	2	2	0	0	4
Bombay Gymkhana	3	1	0	2	4
Bombay Rovers	2	1	0	1	3
Oxford L. I.	1	1	0	0	2
B. V. A.	2	1	1	0	2
H. M. S. Magdala	2	0	1	1	1
Telegraph	3	0	3	0	0

REPORT OF MAHSUD BLOCKADE.

EXCELLENT WORK BY OFFICERS AND MEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 4.

General Egerton's despatch on the Mahsud blockade operations is published with a covering letter from the Adjutant-General to the Government of India, in which the history of operations is briefly sketched, and the Commander-in-Chief brings to the notice the admirable work done by troops under specially arduous and trying conditions, and refers to the heavy losses especially in men and cattle inflicted on the enemy, who are described as having been taken completely by surprise, and as having experienced a salutary lesson which, the Commander-in-Chief hopes, will eventually bear good results.

The Commander-in-Chief also brings to notice the excellent services of General Egerton, who directed the operations, and draws attention to the names mentioned by the latter.

A brief notification accompanies the report in which the Governor-General in Council agrees with the Commander-in-Chief in his appreciation of the conduct of the operations under Major-General Egerton and officers and men under his command.

General Egerton's despatch gives details of the operations of the various columns under Lieut. Colonel Tonnochy, Colonel McRae, Lieut.-Colonel Macleod, Lieut.-Col. Banbury and Brigadier General Dening, which penetrated the fastnesses of the Mahsud country, breaking down opposition and destroying fortified towers.

General Egerton gives the casualties in the British force as having comprised 31 killed and died of wounds and 113 wounded, while he describes losses inflicted upon Mahsuds as having included 126 killed 250 wounded and 213 captured, besides over eight thousand live stock taken and over two hundred fortified places destroyed.

Brought to notice for conspicuous gallantry are (1), Captain Swanston, 18th Bengal Lancers, who at great personal risk went across to Captain S. H. Sheppard, R. E., who had taken shelter, in a shed when fired upon from the tower he had been sent to demolish, and helped to carry off a wounded man to a place of safety while the guns opened upon the tower. (2), Capt. McEan, 45th Sikhs, who raced some Mahsuds to top of the hill which had been prematurely vacated by picquet and engaged one of the enemy there single-handed with his revolver until his men came up, being shot through wrist in doing so.

For gallantry General Egerton mentions (1), Major Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant Alexander, both 1st Punjab Infantry, who with two sepoys (since recommended for Order of Merit), went back under fire for 150 yards in a retirement to bring in the body of a subadar who had been killed. (2), Captain W. H. Cox, I. M. S., for tending the wounded under heavy fire. (3), Captain S. H. Sheppard, R. E. twice mentioned in column commander's despatches. (4), Captain Steward 45th Sikhs, Lieut. Wheatley, 45th Sikhs; and Captain Valliugs, 29th Punjab Infantry, for gallantry and forward leading on several occasions.

General Egerton also submits list of men he recommends for admission to Order of Merit.

Others he mentions for good services are Captain Munn and second Lieutenant Egerton, of his personal staff Major Egerton Captain Swanston, Captain J. A. Wilson, Captain A. S. Hamilton, Colonel Davies, I. M. S., and Captain Mullaby all of general staff; Brigadier General Dening, Second-Lieutenant H. Dening, Major P. Malcolm, Captain E. L. Sullivan, Lieutenant-Colonel Mason, I. M. S., Colonel H. N. Mc Rae and Lieutenant-Colonels W. Dug Gray, V. C. Connochy A. F. Hogge, W. E. Bunbary, and R. W. Macleod.

General Egertom further expresses his great indebtedness to Mr. W. H. Merk, and brings to notice the services of Major Harman and Captain Ferguson Davie, Commandants, Southern and Northern Waziristan Militia.

CASE OF ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

MADRAS, July 3.

The preliminary enquiry into the charges of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation against Alec Robertson, and abetment against Pell Brothers of Calcutta, closed to-day.

Mr. Daly counsel for prosecution addressing the Court said that on the evidence tendered so far a prima facie case has been made out against the accused. The contract between first accused and complainant was that goods should be exchanged for money, and that goods should be despatched to complainant without any encumbrances thereon. From the evidence on record it was clear the money paid was applied to purposes other than that contractedfor. As against Pell Brothers counsel contended that it was impossible to conceive they were ignorant of what had taken place between Robertson and the complainant. It not until they were exposed in Court that they came forward with an explanation exculpating them at the expense of Robertson.

Mr. Cowdell, counsel for Pell Brothers, pleaded want of jurisdiction for the Magistrate to try the case, He contended that though there was delay in the despatch of goods, there could have been no dishonest intention on the part of any accused to commit fraud on the complainant. Mr. Norton, on behalf of Robertson maintained his client had throughout acted in a perfectly bona-fide and honest manner, his severe illness had prevented him from sending immediate replies to complainant's telegrams. As for criminal misappropriation, counsel contended there could be no misappropriation by a vendor. Through the whole prosecution there was no suggestion as to what the false representation was under which Robertson was to have induced complainant to pay for goods.

His Worship promised to pass orders on Friday next as to whether he would frame a charge against accused or not.

SHORPSHIRES SPORTS,

SECOND DAY.

POONA, July 4.

The Shropshires had their sports on the Ghorpuri ground which was rather thick with mud, The attendance was not as good as was expected, as many thought the sports will be postponed.

The sports commenced after 3-30. p. m.

Football dribling was won by Private Cooke.

Private Billington won the 100 yards flat race in 11-15 seconds and Lance-Corporal Stapleton won the potato race.

The mile race was won by Private Billington, the winner of the 100 yards race, in 5 minutes and 50 1-5 seconds

The sergeants' race, which caused a lot of amusement, was won by Sergeant Bristowwith Sergeant Gray as second.

In the tug of war nearly eight teams completed a and it was won finally by F. Company.

The tug trial of strength between the sergeants and corporals was won easily by the corporals, who were the heavier team.

The quarter mile race open to the garrison was won by Private Billington, who proved himself by far the best runner.

The consolation race was won by Private Turner.

The cup for the best athlete was awarded to Private Billington, who richly deserved the award, having won three races.

There was also a dog race which was won by Lance-Corporal Alfords.

After the sports Mrs. Welman, wife of Capt. Welman, distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Mozambique, Majunga interrupted.

Bhamo route to China Interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Cables Dominique, Martinique, St. Lucia, Martinique Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenade interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Fort De, France, Puerto, Plata restored establishing communication with Martinique via the Northern Cables.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4rd July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	5	15 p.m.	11	[illegible]
Teheran	4	2	35 p.m.	0	[illegible]
Suez	4	2	15 p.m.	0	[illegible]

Time occupied in the transmission of [illegible] during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the [illegible] July.

	[illegible]	[illegible]
From [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

KING EDWARD CONGRATULATED.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOPES.

TWO GREAT SPEECHES.

London, June 14th.—King Edward made two great speeches at Buckingham Palace yesterday, to separate audiences, who had waited upon him to tender their congratulations on the declaration of peace.

The first deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London.

His Majesty, in reply to their congratulations, expressed thanks to Almighty God for the termination of the struggle. He recognised the sacrifices, admirable fortitude, and spontaneous exertions which had been made by his subjects at home and beyond the seas, which had contributed to the increased unity and strength of the Empire. He also admired the valor and endurance of his troops, who had been opposed by a brave and determined people. He rejoiced to think that the Boers would now become our friends, and earnestly hoped that with their mutual co-operation and goodwill the bitter feelings of the past would speedily be replaced by the ties of loyalty and friendship.

The second deputation was composed of the Chairman and members of the London Country Council.

His Majesty replied that he looked for the introduction of a system of government which with God's blessing, would bring to South Africa peace and prosperity, and that this happy consummation might also be established in every quarter of the globe. He confidently believed that the good feeling displayed between the British and those who were so recently their opponents augured well for the future of the vast country which had been added to the dominion of the crown.

BACK TO THE FARMS.

Lord Milner hasdecided that all the Boers who are able to support themselves on their old farms shall receive ten days rations and tents.

THE AGRARIAN AGITATION IN IRELAND.

AN IMPORTANT TRIAL.

London, June 14th.—At the instance of Lord De Freyne, and with the view of enforcing the law as laid down in the House of Lords in the case of Quin v. Leathem, the Court of Chancery, Dublin, has issued writs against thirty persons, including several Nationalist members of the House of Commons, Mr. Michael Davitt, and other members of the United Irish League, and the Dublin "Freeman's Journal." They are charged with conspiracy to compel the sale of property below its value in the course of the No Rent agitation on Lord De Freyne's Connaught Estate, and damages are claimed. The trial will be the most important of its kind for years.

MR. R. SEDDON IN ENGLAND.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

London, June 15th.—The Union-Castle liner Saxon arrived at Southampton, yesterday from South Africa. On board were Mr. and Mrs. Seddon, Captain Seddon, Colonel Porter, and a part of the New Zealand Contingent.

They were met and cordially welcomed by the Mayor and Sheriff of Southampton, Lord Onslow, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and the Duke of Connaught's aid-de-camp.

Mr. Seddon, in the course of an interview, said that the terms of peace had secured the great essentials, namely, the unconditional recognigion of British sovereignty and the abandonment of independence. He was gratified with his South African tour. He had visited the camps of the New Zealanders, and saw their wounded in the hospitals, including those who were injured in the Machavie railway accident.

Mr. Seddon, continuing, said that Lord Kitchener and General Ian Hamilton had warmly eulogised the New Zealanders, declaring that they had left their mark in South Africa. He considered South Africa was a great country, with many possibilities if the peace conditions were wisely interpreted.

He favored triennial conferences of Imperial statesmen and was optimistic regarding the outcome of the discussions on Imperial trade. He disclaimed any intention of dictating the terms of preferential trade, and said that whatever was the result it would not damp colonial patriotism.

Regardless of sentiment and as a mere matter of safety, British statesmen ought to make the Empire self-sustaining, giving contracts, wherever possible, to the colonies. The latter would be strengthened materially, and would be better able to assist the motherland.

RECEPTION IN LONDON.

CHEERED BY LARGE CROWDS.

Mr. W. P. Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand, and many New Zealanders went to Waterloo station, London, to meet Mr. Seddon. The visitors were driven in a Royal carriage to the Hotel Cecil, and were warmly cheered by large crowds in the streets, Mr. Seddon will spend a week at Lord Onslow's country seat, Clandon Park, Guildford.

HIS VIEWS ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE AND MAORI VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, interviewed on his arrival in London, said that he expected there would be considerable differences of opinion on the question of Imperial defence. Personally, he would like to see a strong Imperial reserve created in the colonies, trained and equipped on the lines of the Imperial Army and ready to serve anywhere in case of emergency. If the motherland and the colonies could come to an agreement, the colonial troops which have served in South Africa and are now returning to their homes would form an excellent nucleus. A small annual bonus to provide for a short annual drill would be sufficient to retain their services. The Maori volunteers, he felt sure, would, if drilled, exhibit in the field the chivalrous qualities of their ancestors. Speaking of the hospital and refugee camps in South Africa, Mr. Seddon said that he considered the management of them excellent, and the allegations made against the authorities in charge to be most unjust and unfounded. Mr. Seddon stated that he believed the conference of Premiers would last a month.—Australian paper.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN AMERICA.

TWELVE GIRLS KILLED.

London, June 14th.—A fire broke out in leather goods factory in Philadelphia yesterday, 200 girls being employed in the building. The girls rushed to the fire escapes, and many were crushed, while others fell on to the pavement. Twelve of them were killed.

THE CASE OF "COLONEL" LYNCH.

INCRIMINATING EVIDENCE.

REMANDED FOR A WEEK.

London, June 15th.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, the Nationalist member for Galway City, was brought up at the Bow-street Police Court to-day, on a charge of high treason, and remanded for a week.

The Crown submitted evidence showing that Colonel Lynch went to South Africa as the emissary of Dr. Leyds, and that on arrival there he enrolled and commanded an Irish Brigade which was repeatedly engaged in fighting against His Majesty's troops.

GERMAN SCHEMES IN ASIA MINOR.

The German Anatolian Railway Company and the Austrian Oriental Railway Company are at the present moment trying to come to an agreement with the Ottoman Government to obtain special tariffs for the transport of goods from Central Europe to Asia Minor. If the concession is granted says a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," German and Austrian goods will be brought into Asiatic Turkey at a rate 50 per cent. lower than that actually in force. The reduction, however, would not apply to goods from other countries. The Anatolian Railway Company is closely connected with the Deutsche Bank, one of the most powerful banking institutions in Germany. This new operation is another move in Germany's ambitious project of capturing the trade of Asia Minor, the importance of which, from the point of view of British interests, should not be overlooked. As Germany's colonial ventures in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific have hitherto proved anything but satisfactory, she has for some years past been trying to obtain a footing in Asia Minor by means of commercial concessions at the expense of British trade and the trade of all other countries.

The German companies to whom these concessions are granted are all more or less intimately connected with the German Government, which backs up their claims by means of its Ambassador at Constantinople. They are at work trying to buy up the shares of all the other railways in Asia Minor now in the possession of a Zurich bank or scattered about elsewhere. They also propose to establish a service of ferry-boats between Seraglio Point on the European shore and Haidar Pasha on the Asiatic side, which is the terminus of the Anatolian Railway. They are offering the Ottoman Government a bait in the shape of a loan of £ T. 1,100,000 provided the new concession is granted.

The Germans are not making much noise about their schemes in Asia Minor, but those who are in the know are confident of success. A distinguished German who was in the confidence of the highest personages in the Empire, has declared that Germany will gradually obtain an exclusive commercial monopoly throughout Asiatic Turkey. The Bagdad Railway would complete the scheme, and political influence would be bound to follow.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, Captain G. M. Montford, will sail to-day for London, Marseilles and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

Butcher Mr F
Schoeffer Mr R A
Mair Col E
Bowen Capt A W N
Browne Capt F
Bazalgette Mr and Mrs S J
Bowler Mr J
Geaves Mr T R
Bagnall Maj T O
[illegible] Mr H R
Ross and [illegible]
Fremantle Mr S H
Carson Mr
Purdy Genl R
Kekewech Maj C H
Gawthorne Mr W A Mrs and child
Richards Capt J S
[illegible] Capt H B
[illegible] Mr O C
[illegible] Mr W A
[illegible] H
[illegible] J N
[illegible] A E
[illegible] A
[illegible] C
[illegible]
Gordon Cumming Mr F W
Mohmed Hospt Asstt Mond S Fakir
Duke Mr J
Colter Capt H J
Bayby Capt G E
Townsend Mr C J H F
Hogg Mr B H
Selbeck Mr A
Weatherby Capt J S
Clarke Mr C A
[illegible] Lt F G
Williams Lt A F C
Melville Capt H G
Swami Subonersser Mrs Child and 2 infts.
[illegible] Mr J
Richardson Mrs W G
Robinson Mr C B
[illegible] Maj H J
[illegible]
Moore [illegible] M
[illegible] Capt the Hon O H C
[illegible]

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji and the [illegible] jury resumed the trial of the following case :—

ALLEGED DEFACEMENT OF A WILL.

Goverdhan Gopal Soni, committed by Mr. D. B. Binning, was charged with abetment of criminal breach of trust and abetment of fraudulently defacing a will. Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Davar, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., represented the accused.

Gondhan Nursey, in further cross-examination by Mr. Davar, said that he was not examined in the Police Court. Mr. Sloane had meet him and asked him certain questions, and he had given him the information required.

A clerk, of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, was examined as to certain documents prepared in the office of the firm and the communications which accused had with the firm.

Mr. Hirajee Cowasjee Kola, of Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, solicitors, was also examined as to certain mortgages and other documents prepared at his office, and as to the signatures of certain parties thereto.

Maolal Tricumlal, a nephew of the accused, said he had managed his shop for the last two or three years and had kept the books. Witness, referring to the books mentioned several payments of money made to Bhaichand Naran and others. The entries were made in the handwriting of two or three boys who worked in the shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said Bhalchand and Vithal were constituents of the accused and had many transactions with him for a long time.

Inspector Sloane, examined by Mr. Robertson, said he attended to this case and the trial at the last Criminal Sessions in connection with the will forgery case. The accused was sent for by Mr. Brewin to Poona.

Byramjee Hirjibhoy, Translator and Interpreter of the High Court, spoke to the translation of the original will of Harivalabh Gulabchand, in which he found that the attestations had been materially altered at present.

The case for the prosecution closed here.

The accused, in answer to the Court, said his counsel would state his case to the court. He himself had nothing to say.

SUMMING UP FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Robertson, in summing up the prosecution said it was apparent that the accused, in inducing Madhavrao to abstract the will from the safe in the Prothonotary's office, was guilty of the first charge laid against him. The will having been removed from the Court had been changed, so that the persons who had attested it, could not know it now to be real will of Harivalabh. Counsel urged that, on taking away the will from the Court, and keeping it for some days, the accused must have had an object. The story he told, when returning the will to Madhavrao, that he did not know that it had been defaced, was too great a strain upon the good sense of the gentlemen of the jury. The evidence showed clearly that the accused knew very well that the will which he was supporting Bhaichand Naran in propounding was a forged will. It was not until the will of the Narbadabai had been disposed of that the accused came upon the scene. It appeared upon the evidence that the accused had the chief hand in supporting the will which Bhaichand wanted to propound, Accused instigated Bhaichand to do so, and he went many times in a month to the office of the solicitors, and gave them instructions. Accused admitted to Mr. Dastur that he got the will from Madhavrao; and it was clear that accused's conduct was that of a guilty man. Madhavrao had not given accused the will for nothing, He did not give it him on Sunday morning, because the accused and he could not come to terms. Madhavrao wanted more money than accused offered; and accused must have known the part he was playing in the transaction. His conduct was that of a man who had a guilty knowledge. The accused knew and had a guilty knowledge all the time he was supporting Bhaichund. He was guilty of abetment of theft in inducing Madhavrao to remove the will from the safe in the Prothonotary's office; and his subsequent proceedings brought him under the other charges laid against him. The will of Harivalabh was not the same that it was before; it had been defaced, so that the attesting witnesses could not know it to be the same document that they had attested; and the accused knew that he was guilty of all these offences.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Davar, in addressing the jury for the defence, said his learned friend had introduced many matters in the case which might leave the jury in doubt whether the accused had been acting honestly in the several matters connected with the prosecution. The learned counsel adverted at some lenght to the relations which existed between the parties in the case before the present prosecution was instituted, Narbadabai, the widow of Harivalabh, had made two wills under one of which about Rs. 47,000 were to go to charitable purposes and about Rs.35,000 were to go to the witness GordhanNursey. Vithaldas Chatturbhuj wanted to havethe upper hand inthe management of Narbadabai's estate, and all the four executors wanted to be the masters of her fortune, Under those circumstances, her brother appealed to Narbadabai for help, she that the had been fooled by the other men, and she at once consented to execute another will, by which thebulk of her property was to go to her brother. That brother had told the jury that day a story which was incredible, He said he did not care to propound the will under which he was to get Rs. 35,000 for himself, and have a total sum of Rs. 77,000 under his control or management. The suggestion which the defence made was that Narbadabai's brother, having the second will in his [illegible] came to Bombay and asked the accused's [illegible] in getting the second will propounded. The accused agreed to the proposal on condition of getting a share in the reward which the other man was to get, for the monies he was to advance and for the trouble he was to take. The learned counsel complained that the prosecution had not called Bhaichand Naran, a most important witness, who was on the precincts of the court, and had wasted time by calling unimportant evidence for the last four days, It was not fair of a crown prosecution to have conducted their case as hard against the accused as they possibly could.

The Court at this stage adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee said at the rising of the court it had appeared in the newspapers that, whilst the witness Madhavrao Narayan Kothare was under examination, his Lordship had stated that it was no wonder that, with Madhavrao as head clerk, the records in the Prothonotary's office were not in that order in which they should be. His Lordship said he never meant to cast any aspersion on the department. Madhavrao, it is said, was head clerk only for three months, and not for thirty years though he was in that department all that time.

DEATH REGISTRATION.

IMPROVED FACILITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—With a view to obtain correct information as to the cause of death it is essential that every death should be certified by a qualified Medical Practitioner. To enable people who cannot afford to pay for a certificate, to obtain the same I have made arrangements at the ten Municipal Charitable Dispensaries, for the issue of such certificates free of charge. I send herewith a list of the Charitable Dispensaries and the names of the Medical Officers in charge of each who will issue the certificates free of charge to the poor. I shall be obliged by your giving publicity to the matter.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Bombay Municipality,
Bombay, 3rd July.

LEAFLETS FOR CEMETERIES.

A medical certificate of the cause of death is required to be produced at the Cemetery by the funeral party, giving also the name, age, sex and correct address of the deceased. These certificates can be obtained from the Municipal Dispensaries, free of charge, by persons who are unable to pay or from their own medical men. The medical men in charge of the Dispensaries will attend poor sick persons free of charge and give a certificate in case of a death, The Municipal Dispensaries are :—

Dist. No.	Name of Medical Officer.	Address.
1	Dr. K. C. Mallegaumwalla	91-93, Frere Road.
2	Dr. Ebrahim Hoosein	Kolsa Street, Old Fire Brigade Station.
3	Dr. G. R. Tambe	945 Jail Road Dongri Dispensary.
4	Dr. A. Britto	202 BapuKhote Street
5	Dr. R. N. Ranina	243 Grant Road.
6	Dr. K. B. Shroff	8 Kandewadi.
7	Dr. [illegible]	8 Ripon Road.
8	Dr. K. A. Dodhalkar	11 Foras Road.
9	Dr. M. H. Bhatawadkar	494 Naigaum Road.
10	Dr. D. R. Tata	1054 Fergusson Road.

The story current in Ireland some months ag that General De Wet was an incarnation of Mr Parnell, or, as the materialists put it, that Mr. Parnell never died, but emigrated to South Africa and assumed the name of Christian De Wet, is revived in Mr. Michael Davitt' book of the Boer War only to be finally killed. Mr. Davitt writes : "There is a transient likeness to Parnell in De Wet when the face is seen in profile with the hat on and covering the large head and broad forehead, which were not conspicuous features in the physical structure of the Irish leader. The head and face are more powerful and massive than Mr. Parnell's, but [illegible] of the refinement or handsome lines which gave to the latter's looks their well-remembered impress of dignified attractiveness".

This year's Senior Wrangler, was the holder of a scholarship given in connection with the London County Council Intermediate Examination. His career illustrates what may be done by means of such ladders as this set up to place University education within the reach of those who are fitted for it, and could not otherwise attain to it. One of the most striking examples of success achieved through this system which is still quite undeveloped was that of Mr. Birtwistle, the Senior Wrangler who was bracketted in that place a few years ago. He came from Burnley, and began his academic career at the Wesleyan Day School at [illegible]. He passed through the Burnley [illegible] Grammar School, and went on to Cambridge, having [illegible] his way from [illegible] by [illegible] the highest [illegible] to [illegible] there [illegible] to throw "the career open to talent" [illegible] opportunities of [illegible]

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE NEW CABINET.

FISCAL AND ECONOMIC REFORMS.

THE FRENCH FETES.

PARIS, June 18.

M. Combes succeeded in forming his Ministry in forty-eight hours, which fact shows him to be a man of energy and resource. It is supposed to be more and more difficult to induce responsible politicians to accept portfolios owing to the increasing acrimony of public life under the Third Republic and the short existence of the Ministries, but evidently it has not yet come to the pass when one will have to advertise in the newspapers for a Minister. The colour of the new formation is Radical, such as was predicted on the eve of the assembling of the Chamber. Every shade of Republicanism is represented, without however, the assistance of the Socialist pure and simple. The Combes Cabinet is eminently workmanlike in its composition. There are no fancy names to tickle the ears of the groundlings—in fact, the majority of the Minister, like the Premier himself, are hardly known outside Parliament—yet each man is fit to do the work he is called to do. Prestige may safely be left to the future. Those who wish well to France and to the preservation of her dignity in the eyes of the world will rejoice in two of the Cabinet selections: the retention of M. Delcasse at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the acceptance of so uncompromising and sound a financier as M. Rouvier of the Portfolio of Finance. Not to have reinstalled M. Delcasse at the Foreign Office might well have been construed into something of an affront to the President of the Republic, especially after the brilliant fetes in Russia. It might certainly have conveyed to Europe some suggestion of a break in the line of policy which, for three years past, has kept the country from foreign embroilments, and yet at no sacrifice of self-respect or dignity. As to M. Rouvier, his inclusion in the new combination is at once an indication of large-mindedness on the part of M. Combes, because the new Minister has been systematically excluded, from Radical Administration in the past, and a guarantee that there is an intention on the part of the people's rulers to faire "de bonnes finances." Good finance is the touchstone of government. It is the one crying necessity. The prima facie evidence, therefore, is that the Combes Ministry is going to set French finance on a sound basis. The new Premier who combines in his person, as M. Waldeck-Rousseau did, the Ministry of the Interior and the Minister of Religions, is sixty-seven years of age—seventeen years the senior of his predecessor. But "Le pere Combes" as they call him familiarly at the Luxembourg, where he sits as Senator for Charente Inferieure, is a "green" man for his years, and his friends have no doubt that he will bear, with perfect equipoise, the heavy burden of office. He is a specialist in education, and is the most ardent of champions for its most modern aspects. It was in the Leon Bourgeois combination of 1895 that he held the portfolio of Public Instruction. M. Combes began life with thoughts of the Church. Then he became Professor of Philosophy. From philosophy he went to medicine, and, like so many French politicians, he found pills and potions an admirable way into the confidences of the electorate. He became mayor of Pons, where he had opened his surgery, but the Government of the Seize Mai turned him out. It was only a temporary check, and once again he was climbing the political stairs which finally brought him to the Senate, where he has distinguished himself by devotion to public business and by a certain gift of oratory which has the ring in it of conviction and of grasp of the subject.

Undoubtedly one of the best known of the new men called to power is Camille Pelletan. M. Pelletan is a journalist who has specialised on naval matters. His arrival at the Rue Royale will certainly cause a fluttering in the dovecotes. He has a trenchant way of writing which reminds one of a hot Gospeller impressed with the wickedness of official human nature, especially when it belongs to the naval expert. His Gospel according to Submarines has been dinned into the years of the Paris public, which is, no doubt, very much impressed with the intensity of his knowledge and force of character, but Ministries, hitherto, have been frightened of him. Every Parisian knows him by sight His face is "lourdement indigne," as they say in the theatrical world—prominent eyes and a grizzled beard. His is not an elegant figure, but he is much too serious to affect details of toilette. His politics are of that especial French compound known as the Radical-Socialist, and he has this further claim to distinction, that he is the only Parisian in the house of being borne and bred in Paris, in the Ministry The new Minister of Public Works, M. Maruejouls, is a writer of merit and a great friend of his fellow Gascon, Denys Puech, the well-known sculptor. M. Chaumie, Minister of Public Instruction, is a Senator for Lot-et Garonne, which Department is a sort of nursery of Ministers. He is a barrister and has been engaged in some celebrated cases. As is only fit and proper M. Valle, Minister of Justice, is also a lawyer—in fact he has been engaged in the Humbert affair. It was really he who caused Mme. Humbert to leave Paris without so much as indicating her address. He appeared for the banker, M. Cattani, who lent the notorious adventuress a large sum of money. It is possible that his appointment may lead to some complication, as he is known to have strong views as to the morality of the complacent attitude of a certain highly-placed legal officer towards the "affaire". And this particular gentleman has powerful friends in and out of Government. M. Rouvier is well tried as a Minister. He has been in office six times, once as President of the Council. M. Mougeot has earned his promotion as Minister of Agriculture by the energy and assiduity which he exhibited as Under-Secretary of State for the Post Office. He is a lawyer and a landedproprietor. As to the other Ministers, they, with the exception of M. Delcasse, whom all the world knows, resemble the happy peoples in having no history. For France, it is somewhat an elderly Cabinet. There is no hotblooded young man to wage war on the conventions; it is rather an assemblage of middle-aged and sedate gentleman who, by all the indications, will carry on the good traditions of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry. Sound finance, with a leaning towards the income-tax; a reorganisation of the educational forces of the country, and a lessening of military burdens—a two years' service in place of three—may be regarded as the outstanding items of a programme which this Ministry with, let us hope justifiable temerity, will venture to unfold at an early sitting of the Chamber.

Amid the fiscal and economic reforms outlined by the Premier in his masterly exposition of the Governmental programme in the Chamber on Tuesday one question is to be distinguished from the rest by reason of its supreme importance—that question is the income tax. Now M. Combes in his speech advocated a general impost on revenue but, perhaps, it is not going too far to say that in his heart of hearts he is no friend of the scheme. Neither is the trade and commerce of the country; neither is M. Rouvier, the new Minister of Finance, nor the great bankers whose confidence he enjoys by reason of his high reputation as a financier. Who, then, do approve? Precisely the people who will not have to pay. But their weight at the polls is superior, or not inferior, to the others, hence their demand has to be satisfied in so far as inclusion in the Government prospectus can carry it. The income tax is probably the justest and most logical of taxes; is it also the most disagreeable, the most prying, the most inquisitorial. If excellent in principle, it is faulty in application, because of the difficulty of accurately guaging all incomes. If these are objections felt against the tax in England and elsewhere, they would be increased tenfold in France, where everything is subject to the rule of politics. Should the "impot" be introduced by a strongly Republican Ministry like the present one, and carried out by its faithful servants in the Civil Service, every reactionary in the land would declare that he was shamefully over-assessed, in order to spare the pockets of the good supporters of the Government. No one would ever believe that it was impartially administered. For that reason, I do not think M. Combes will succeed in carrying his measure, though the country is longing for a means of lessening the great burdens cast upon the mass of the people.

The French fetes in London are having the pleasantest effects here. They have done more to promote good feeling than a world of talk. The French nation is touched in its tenderest spot. One has proof of it in reading the accounts of the charity bazaar sent over by the correspondents of the leading journals. They have been charmed and captivated by the kindliness and sympathy of the great ladies of England, headed by the Princess whose name is so frequently connected with good works. One may quote with advantage the concluding sentences of the article appearing in last night's "Temps": "It is perhaps useful to say to our compatriots who have never crossed the Straits, that there are few countries where Frenchmen are more sincerely loved than here. . . . Politics apart, they (the English) love the whole of France, our sunny shores, our Paris, our artistes, even our coiffeurs, who have their stall at the Embassy; our literature, sometimes the worst; our language that the women, in default of the men, [illegible] even in the lower middle classes. I was going to forget our 'cuisine,' which is not the least of our attractions for them, and have [illegible] believed when I say they admire even our family life which, besides, they do not understand." The "Figaro," which, one may remark "en passant," remains the greatest paper in France, speaks just as agreeably. These are among the signs that the old bitter feeling against England is in process of disappearance. [illegible] of course, [illegible] done much for [illegible]. The Boer war has entered into history, and those marvellous accounts of the campaign, issued in weekly numbers, which used to obtain a great sale on the Boulevards, are flyblown and yellow from neglect, hanging disconsolately from the kiosk. King Edward VII enjoys again the popularity that was his as Prince of Wales, as his Majesty's efforts to bring about peace are warmly recognized here. One or two of the papers have discoursed in no unfriendly tone of the achievement of Lord Kitchener, and the "Debats," in an article the other evening on the South African settlement, hoped that nothing maladroit would occur to hinder the work of pacification. These are straws which show the direction of the wind, and one may hope that an end has been made of the campaign of insult and injury against Great Britain, which assumed especial virulence during certain stages of the war. The Coronation has had its effect for good and for bad on Paris trade. It has brought over numbers of ladies who have made extensive purchases at the dressmakers; at the same time the hotel-keepers complain that the rich and brilliant society people, who contribute much to the success of the season here, have been conspicuously wanting. They are evidently saving themselves for the fetes at home.

The Grand Prix always marks the high-water mark of the season. After that fashionable persons fly away from the dusty town to their country seats and later to the sea. Consequently, the week before the great culminating event is the most important, from Society's point of view, in all the year. It begins with Le Grand Steeple chase de Paris, which is run at Auteuil. The "Grand Steeple," as it is always abbreviated into, is more elegant even than the Grand Prix. It is the most elegant of all the meetings. On these occasions it always presents a most charming spectacle, with its paddock hung about with baskets of flowers, its stands garlanded with marguerites and geraniums, and the umbrageous shades of the paddock invaded by a crowd of sportsmen eager to come to a close acquaintance with the heroes of the day. Last Sunday the course was thronged by an enormous crowd; it would seem as if the Grand Steeple grew in popularity every year. The £120,000 taken by the pari-mutuel is a sign that the most of the visitors were prepared to support their ideas on the subject of the winner, with a little hard cash. The Parisienne, especially if she is young and newly married, has become the most hardened of race-goers. Years ago she only came out when it was fine. The enclosure at Auteuil, at the Bois de Boulogne and at Chantilly, resembled a garden party where she came to be seen rather than to see the racing, and to give publication to her latest costume. Now a serious spirit has arisen. The sportswoman is abroad, and, though the heavens may open and the rains descend, she is still there in her mackintosh and overshoes, keenly anxious in the fate of her special horses. One may always count on a large feminine following at every one of the big meetings nowadays. Happily the distinctive note is still present in French racing. No doubt they are more serious across the silvern Straits, but in France one may always look for prettiness in the meeting, combined, let it be said, with very excellent sport. There is a little more luncheon and a little less racing, but the result is a little more comfort. Since Sunday there has been a succession of more or less important meetings, and every char-a-banc and tramway seems to bear the inviting legend "Auteuil" or "Longchamps." While all the world is racing the weather is hardly performing its share of the [illegible] of sun we get never a glimpse, and the sky is leaden in this sad June.

In one of his pregnant little essays on Paris life Mr. Whiteing says that sometime he hesitates to give France a day over twenty; at other times, when she shows the ugly wrinkles of some "affaire," she might be at least ninety. The capital, at all events, was in its most juvenile and blithesome mood on Sunday afternoon, when for three hours a bloodless battle raged in the Bois. But every combatant was smiling, and the missiles were nothing more deadly than sweet summer flowers. It was a very pretty sight to watch the double row of carriages, some a perfect bower of blossoms, from which shot forth bouquets and blooms in mimic warfare. Happily the weather, which had been threatening, did not interfere with the pleasure of the fete, and a typically Parisian crowd lined the Avenue des Acacias, finding enjoyment in the battle of the petals and in the flow of music from various regimental bands, discreetly posted in some leafy spot. The roadway was over-arched with greenery and flags and the trees on either side, refreshed with summer showers, offered a sweet borderland of verdure, painted as Nature paints in her most alluring mood. The proceeds of the fete were for a work of charity. On no other pretext would it have been possible to fence in this unrivalled playground of the people, doubly precious of a Saturday and a Sunday. The procession of the decorated vehicles and the varying incidents of the battle were repeated this afternoon, with just the differences that belong to a public at two francs and one at one franc.

The little world of poets has been stirred these days by great news; the award of the Sully-Prudhomme Prize. The prize was instituted by the poet, who is known throughout Europe for the deep philosophy and tender beauty of his verse, as the result of himself gaining the Prix Nobel. His idea was to encourage the struggling poet to blossom into print by giving him the money to pay the publisher's bills. The award has fallen upon a young poet named Emile Michelet. M. Michelet was not unknown to fame. He has written for some time in the "Gaulois," and some other literary journals. Some of his work has been crowned by the Academy, and he is thought by his admirers to have something of Edgar Allan Poe's facility for [illegible] story-writing. But, hitherto, he has kept his feet upon the level plains of prose, save for a rare excursion up Mount Parnassus by the by-paths of a quiet magazine. He has even written plays, and there is more than a chance of a piece of his being produced at the Odeon. He is so well placed on the ladder of fame that one wonders that he should be supposed to need the stimulus of 1,500 f. to climb higher. But perhaps the secret of it is that he was almost begged to break a lance in this poetical tourney so as to "save the face" of the judges. Most of the poems, which numbered in all 264, and came from all manner of people, were so bad that there was positively a difficulty in selecting three good enough to show to the brilliant founder of the prize.

A distinguished tragedian has just died in the person of Maubant of the Comedie Francaise. He had been a societaire of the Francais for forty years. He had not the genius of the celebrated Talma, but he scored many artistic triumphs during his long career on the stage. He created the role of Danton in "Charlotte Corday", and he also made a superb Charlemagne in "La Fille de Roland". Maubant always wore, even in private life, a very solemn visage. On his wedding-day, when he married a charming actress named [illegible], to whom he was very much attached, his features [illegible] relaxed into a smile. "No doubt he laughs inside", said Thirion, a fellow-actor, who was at the wedding. "It is fortunate for his wife, for he can be [illegible] un homme d'interieur" (a domesticated man)". Some one reported the mot to Maubant, who determined to return the joke with interest. One evening Thirion was on the stage playing the part of an eighteenth-century Marquis. At the end of the first act he had to utter the words to one of the other characters: "Your impertinence deserves a lesson", at the same time drawing his sword. At this moment a shout of laughter rang through the theatre. The sword was a wooden one! It was the sad-faced Maubant who had made the change "to show that he could laugh outside". It was Thirion who did not laugh this time.

After the Coronation it is proposed to give a series of entertainments on the racecourse at Chantilly in aid of the victims of the disaster of Martinique. The date will be sometime next month, so as not to interfere with the festivities in London. It is hoped to attract many English and American visitors. The fetes will have a peculiar cachet. The fashions 1840, with which the Parisians were so charmed at the recent "Bal Gavarni", will be revived. One will see again the "Raglan" coat and the big patterned breeches, the canary-coloured waistcoat, the stiff stock and the jewel-headed cane of the piping days of the Comte Alfred d'Orsay, of the Prince de Joinville, Duc de Nemours, of the Duc d'Orleans, and Eugene Sue, who piqued himself on being a sportsman as well as a dramatic author. And the old form of vehicle will be revived, too, as far as possible. There will be a very strange collection of carriages, such as carried the [illegible] world, under the Second Empire, to the [illegible] the races. Britzkas and tilburies, and all manner of ancient coaches will be gathered on the Place de l'Opera on the night before the fetes. This plunge into the middle of last century will form a spectacle of the most interesting kind.

SIAMESE CONCESSION TO JAPAN.

The Siam Free Press is informed that Siam has granted to Japan a large and important concession of land in neighbourhood beyond the Sapatoom Race Course, for the purpose of establishing a school for the development of sericultural industry in Siam. The report continues as follows:—Other concessions to Japan [illegible] very much "in the air", and this is only a harbinger of those that are to follow [illegible] accounts. No more handy place could be allotted to the hardy and industrious Japanese for [illegible] than the neighbourhood of Sapatoom, and once the colony is firmly [illegible] in that fertile soil it will take deep hold; [illegible] its branches far and wide.

It is a sign of the times when we heard that Captain de Richelieu who has so long been connected with the Royal Siamese Navy and who rendered invaluable service to the King and country in that Department for a long period, and also another prominent official, [illegible] and some other European officers are resigning from service in the Siamese Navy.

These gentlemen deserve well of Siam, having rendered yeoman service to her King, and now they retire for some reasons better known to themselves. But what is strange, we hear that their places will not be filled by other Europeans, from which we may conclude that the beginning of the "Oriental" doom of Siam is near at hand.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

MURDERS AND DACOITIES.

Our Aurangabad correspondent, writing on July 2nd, says:—A murder has been committed at Toorkabad Karary, a village situated about thirteen miles from here. A married woman had been intriguing with another man. Finding no pretext for interference, the injured man asked his wife to prepare some food for him as he intended to visit his sister in the neighbouring village. He departed, but suddenly reappeared at about eight o'clock in the evening and, finding the two together, attacked his wife whom he killed outright. In the scuffle that ensued, the murdered woman's paramour escaped. The murderer next attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a sword. Both the murdered woman and her husband were brought to the city. After a punchayet, the woman was buried. The man is at present under medical treatment in the hospital, and as soon as he recovers he will be placed before the Mir Adul (Divisional Civil and Sessions Judge), for trial on a charge of wilful murder.

A Fakir of the village of Poohnay, about nineteen miles distant from here, murdered his wife by cutting her throat from ear to ear. He has been apprehended and is now in the city jail awaiting trial.

A Brahmin in the city murdered his wife and after cutting her up in pieces, put the remains in a bag with a view to burying it, but the murderer was detected, and is now in custody pending preliminary enquiries.

While a number of Arabs were gambling at cards yesterday at Cantrapora, a suburb of the city, a quarrel ensued when one of the losers was set upon and dangerously wounded. He was conveyed to the hospital for treatment. His assailants have decamped.

A Mahomedan schoolmaster had murdered his wife at Hydarabad and absconded. After three years he was accidentally identified in the city the other day and arrested.

The lines of the 3rd Infantry, H. C., was the scene of great commotion yesterday afternoon. A sepoy of the Jat cast had entered his brother-in-law's house during his absence. On hearing of the intrusion the man entered the house and belaboured the other so unmercifully that he was rendered insensible. He was taken to the hospital where he is now lying in a precarious state. The woman in endeavouring to rescue her brother was also hurt, but not severely. The assailant is now under arrest.

Owing to the withholding of the rains, the prices of grain are fast rising and agrarian riots and dacoities have now commenced. The first of these was at a village named Givroy, lying fifteen miles between Pyton and Aurangabad. A poor woman's house was raided by Rohillas and every bit of property discovered removed, even to the extent of Jowari stalks used for the feeding of cattle. The woman was absent from her house at the time. The dacoits were all armed. No one attempted a rescue and they all got off scot free and are still at large.

The following day a party of Rohillas, twenty-one in number, committed a dacoity in the house of the Patel at Birken who was reported to be a man of wealth. They eased him over of Rs. 2000 and decamped. But they were pluckily followed up and two of them were captured and they are now confined in the kiranee chowkey in the city, awaiting trial. They assert that their accomplices have gone towards Hyderabad and parties have been sent in pursuit of them.

At a Parsee's marriage the night before last a young child was eased of all her silver ornaments valued at over Rs. 50. The robbery was discovered the following morning, but no clue was obtained as to the perpetrator.

His Excellency Rajah Kishen Pershad, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, after his return from Roza, paid a flying visit to Jalna on the 25th June. The Talookar's and other Cutchery buildings were vacated for his reception. He remained only for a few hours there, and afterwards repaired to Nandor where he inspected the public buildings and records. He handed over Rs. 200 to be equally distributed between the students of the Art School and City College pupils for sweets which were distributed the day before yesterday, and the lads were given half a day's holiday. The Director of Public Instruction, H. H. the Nizam's Educational Department, has lately stopped the payment of the small scholarships held by the 1st and 2nd boys up to the 4th Standard, which was a real boon. Representations were therefore made to the Dewan Sahib, who promised to look into the matter and grant redress if possible. He has now left for Hyderabad carrying away the best wishes of all.

The weather still continues unpropitious. There has not been a single freshet in the river, as yet, but the Puddagaon Nullah near the Infantry Lines overflowed its banks three days ago, at which there was much rejoicing among the villagers.

The supply of water is still restricted. The channel supplying water to the mills from the river having become silted up, all work has been stopped, and a large gang of labourers has been employed to clear off the silt. Work will be resumed at the Mills the day after to-morrow.

Mr. De Cloosets, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, has arrived at Jalna with a large staff and is pushing on with the survey as fast as possible. The irrigation scheme is an extensive one, comprising as it does the excavation of wells and tank as well as channels, and it is expected it will taske some years to complete. The works in their initial stage will be carried as far as Purbhaoy.

Intercessory prayers are being offered by all classes for his Imperial Majesty the King, and anxiety is being shown everywhere.

The Roman Catholic chapel now being constructed is pushing on apace and will be completed within this month. His Lordship Dr. F. Crochat, D. D., Bishop of Nagpur, is expected here next month to consecrate the building.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

The Picture has been taken at last! and one more many members of the Poona and Kirkee Hunt have been "blessed" by "the art which can immortalize", for Mr. Stewart was ready and so quick, too, that very few of the precious hunting moments were lost. Some predicted a bad day on account of the extreme dryness, other cheery souls, more sanguine than the rest hoped for something better owing to 27 drops of rain having fallen within as many hours. Any way the hounds made the very best of their opportunities and with their wonderful noses hit the line of a travelling jack on the first hill between Parvati and the Conservancy pits, on which they drove in excellent style; in about ten minutes they brought the jack into view, going strong a good way ahead, over a hill for the pits. He however, good-naturedly changed his mind and saving us from this place turned down again, the master's wife and another hard rider following down the steep and stony hill as if they were on the level; running over two or three ploughed fields the jack swung left handed across the conservancy road where he tried hard to get rid of his pursuers by crossing and recrossing three or four times. Then dodging into a nullah below some gardens where was a good deal of covert, he succeeded in temporarily shaking off all but one hound. This hound gave the cue to the huntsman and one of the whips who holloaed the pack back into the nullah which the jack ran till he came to a thick jowari field, too tempting a shelter to be passed, and thinking probably that the hounds would stay in the nullah he sneaked into covert; but the hounds were much too staunch to be so easily put off and sticking to him closely they killed the stout fellow in the crops. The brush and mask were given to Miss Lucas who follows her sporting father's example in the way she goes across country. It was awfully hot in the midst of these gardens and it was some time before water could be obtained for the hounds without which they could no longer work. After they had been watered from a well, notwithstanding the dry state of the ground and the hot sun the master could not resist the temptation to draw some more of this jack-holding country, and one was soon viewed by one of the field and pointed out to the huntsman, who collecting his hounds quickly laid them on and once again we were all galloping our best to keep up with these wonderful hounds and glad enough we were to have plenty of grass, though it had no moisture in it, dropping into a nullah the jack sometimes within and sometimes on side of it made short cuts over ploughed fields and kept us going best pace till the first lake at Katraj was reached. The grass was here damp and scent excellent, racing through this and up the bank the jack swung left handed into the safety nullah, then crossed the bed of the first lake which is nearly dry and took the opposite nullah, not leaving it until he had exhausted every dodge without avail. The hounds were at last almost at fault, but at this moment the horn and voice of the huntsman made them swing round to him and in doing so they recovered the line and did not again leave it until they had run this good jack into a hole in the bund near a waterfall, from which they soon dragged him and killed. Mrs. Keatinge earned the brush by her keen and good riding. It was a pity Mr. Stewart was not again with us, for a prettier grouping could hardly be found than at the finish of this run: hounds splashing in the stream with evident enjoyment of the shower bath made by the waterfall above, ladies now on foot resting and watering their tired horses, pink coats galore and the freshest of green grass all around. What a clinking day it was!—"Deccan Herald".

POONA 1st EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH JULY

Owners are reminded that 1st entries close on Tuesday 8th July 1902.

2nd entries close on Tuesday, 15th July, 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd July, 1902.

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk
[illegible] Quality [illegible] the MILKMAID [illegible]
LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD

TWO BOOKS ON CRICKET.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Shaw was undoubtedly a giant among bowlers, and his opinion is not to be lightly disregarded when he tells us that his deliberate view is that our modern bowlers do not compare at all favourably with those with whom he played in the sixties and the seventies. Here are his own words:—

The great and serious complaint I have to make against bowlers of to-day is that they pitch a bad length. Too many of them simply bang the ball down about midway betweed the wicket on the off-side and on the off-chance of the batsman giving a catch somewhere in the slips. When the ball is delivered straight, far too frequently it is pitched so short that the batsman, who is waiting for it, cooly sends it to the leg boundary. A short length ball is seldom of any use, except in a Saturday village match, when ground is rough and batsmen are easily terrified.

BOWLING AT THE CHAMPION.

Alfred Shaw has captured Dr. W. G. Grace's wicket probably more frequently than any other bowler, and his impressions of the "Champion's" methods of batting are therefore valuable:—

Many and many a duel have I had with "the Doctor." It was no uncommon thing for me to bowl at him in matches six days a week. Though his wicket was so difficult to secure, it was always a treat to bowl to him; for you knew what he would do with every loose ball, and you found you were compelled to bowl well, otherwise he would soon knock your deliveries about so much that your captain would have to take you off—send you into "the country" to reflect on the folly of bowling loose balls at a champion. When I hear comparisons made between Dr. W. G. Grace and some of the great batsmen of the present day, I feel it necessary to remind the new generation that Doctor had not only better bowlers to face, but worse wickets to bat upon. It was no uncommon thing to meet with a dread shooter one delivery, and find the next fly up to the ribs. Dr. Grace would come down on the one with a snap; the other he used to play over in marvellous fashion. He had not only a wonderful eye, but a masterly knowledge of what to do with every variety of ball, how to do it.

A LESSON IN CRICKET STRATEGY.

Here is a lesson in cricket strategy which deserves to be recorded. Alfred Shaw, it should be noted, was for some years the Notts captain:—

Cricketers will remember a game in 1882 at Nottingham, when R. G. Barlow earned undying fame by staying at the wickets for two hours and a half, and carrying out his bat for the extraordinary total of five runs. Now there was a set policy on the part of the bowlers in that match, quite as much as there was on Barlow's part. The famous stone-waller had received instructions to play what was inelegantly known as "the old man's" game and it was my purpose to see that he had the opportunity of doing nothing else. Lancashire had to score 107 runs to win. At the end that would ordinarily have suited me there was a place a little broken on the wicket, while the other end was a good one. Morley was not playing, and Wilfrid Flowers was to be my helpmate in the attack. Lancashire were not familiar with the blowing of Flowers as they were with the deliveries of Morley and myself, so I remarked to Flowers. "This place is too short for me; they will be able to avoid my deliveries. This sport is just your length, and if you can only hit it we shall win this match. I will bowl at the other end, and will try to keep Barlow always opposite me, and you can get the others out and win the match." This is exactly what happened. I kept Barlow opposite to me nearly all the time. Flowers got seven wickets for 35 runs, and I two of the other three, one being run out. But my object was attained in keeping Barlow pegging away at one end, while Flowers did the execution at the other.

Shaw frequently visited Australia, and his accounts of his experiences at the Antipodes makes excellent reading. The book, which is published by Messrs. Cassell and Co., has been edited by Mr. A. W. Pullin ("Old Ebor").

THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

Haji A. Brown, writes from Cairo to the "Punjab Observer":—The recent Pan Islamic canard circulated in Europe having failed completely in starting an agitation, the Continental press has looked round for something else with which to beguile its readers, and has hit upon a new canard that is even less plausible than the last. This time we are told that there is a great wave of anti-English feeling spreading in Egypt, a statement which is exactly the reverse of the truth, the real fact being that the sympathy between the English and Egyptians growing daily and never was so strong as at the present moment. Nothing can be more natural or proper than that the Egyptians should be opposed to the occupation of their country but they are none the less grateful to the English for the respect paid to their national and religious feelings. Of course there are many points as to which the two peoples are not agreed, but as you can see from "Al Moyyad," which is not only the chief Mahomedan newspaper here, but the only paper that can pretend to influence public opinion to any practical extent, the feeling of the Muslims here is one of growing friendship for England and the English, and a desire to work in harmony with the English administering the country. When the French troops occupied Cairo they stabled their horses in the Musjids. This is the incident of their occupation that lives most strongly in the memory of the people. Now that the English are here, more good work is being done in the repairing and renovating of the "Musjids" than was ever before attempted. It is quite unnecessary to say in the "Observer" how this effects the people. You know how keenly such sympathy is appreciated in India, and you can therefore understand Egyptian feelings. In Khartoum, where to all intents and purposes the English have despotic power, a suitable Juma Musjid was one of the first buildings erected. Of course the position of the English in Egypt is very different to that which they hold in India, but knowing the feelings of the Indian Mussalmans as well as I do, and having many opportunities of learning the real sentiments of the Egyptians, I can assure you that so far from there being any growth of anti-English feeling here, the Egyptians are every day more and more approaching our Indian Mussalman's view of their relations to the English. No one outside of Islam—no non-Mahomedan—can by any possibility fully appreciate Mahomedan sentiment in such matters, hence it is not surprising that the European press rarely speaks of the international relations of Islam—if I may use that phrase without blundering, but you in India know how plainly the Indian Muslim sees that in limits loyalty to the English Government become loyalty to Islam, and that individual or class grievances are not to be weighed against the welfare of the whole body of Islam. Lord Salisbury is not the only statesman who has clearly recognised the right of the Indian Mahomedan to influence the foreign policy and action of the English Empire, and nothing can be clearer than the fact that in this way the Indian Muslims have exercised and are exercising far greater power, not only for the protection of Islam, but in other international matters, than they could possibly hope to exert if they existed in India as a separate, distinct, and sovereign people, and as education and enlightenment spreads amongst our people this power will increase. If all India were to-morrow placed in the hands of a new Nadir Shah, an Akbar, or Aurangzeb, Indian influence would stop within the borders of India. Beyond that all the Powers of the world would be leagued to stay its advance. To-day, working through the British Empire, its potency is only limited by the capacity of the people to appreciate and utilise the advantages that they possess. I think it is not impossible that here in Egypt a somewhat similar development may take place, and that the Egyptians may come to the conclusion that in sincere and cordial friendship with the English they may aspire to much greater power and influence in the political world than they can possibly otherwise attain.

ARBITRATION AMONG KARACHI MERCHANTS.

The "Sind Gazette" says:—Within certain limitations the Arbitration Act has certainly proved a success in Karachi. So ordinary a thing is it now to enforce the arbitration clause, that it is almost difficult to realise that, three years ago, it was practically a dead letter. Though it was invariably inserted in all English mercantile contracts, it could never be specifically enforced, and it was rare indeed that a recalcitrant dealer could be induced to settle a dispute in any other way than through the law Court. It is a matter for surprise that, whereas, prior to the introduction of the Act, there was a general disinclination shown to comply with the term of an arbitration clause, no attempt has since been made to persuade merchants to cut out from their contracts. Not only have references to arbitration become much more frequent during the last three years but the mere fact that it has been within power of the merchant to compel arbitration, has had the result in a very large number of the cases, of preventing dealers from raising, or persisting in, frivolous objections. It is a striking testimony to the integrity and impartiality of the European mercantile community in Karachi that they are still able to retain the condition that the reference shall always be to two European merchants. It may be that the utter absence of any union or organisation among the native dealers has enabled the European offices to retain this all important stipulation, but there can be little doubt that had the extensive powers conferred by the Act been in any way abused there would have been an immediate outcry followed by a general disinclination to subscribe to the old form of contract. But the substantial advantages of friendly references over litigation have been rendered so obvious that the familiar arbitration clause is now coming into general use in contracts between native merchants and dealers themselves, and it is already included as a matter of course, in all agreements made in Karachi for the sale of produce. The main object of this is, no doubt, to prevent a losing party from raising the objection that the agreement was a wagering or other contract, the Court being compelled, where such defence is raised, to ascertain the intention of the parties, while merchant arbitrators, though well aware, in many cases, that no delivery was contemplated, sternly refused to permit any one who has signed a business agreement to say that the intention was merely to gamble. But the extensive adoption of arbitration cannot be attributed to this cause only. We believe that substantial reasons exist, and will continue to exist, for this marked preference for an informal tribunal over the [illegible]; and though we anticipate that there will, after a short time, be a [illegible] in favour of the law courts, this [illegible] will be only temporary, and the [illegible] of arbitration as a method of settling disputes among merchants is likely to become general and permanent.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The sudden death of Lord Braybrooke, at Audley End, raises another clergyman to the House of Lords. The Rev. the Hon. Latimer Neville, who succeeds to the barony, is Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, Canon of St. Albans, and has been Rector of Heydon, in Cambridgeshire, for over fifty years. The Master of Magdalene College is not appointed by the Fellows, as is the custom at most Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge. The mastership is in the gift of "the possessor of Audley End," the historic house of which James I said "it was too much for a King though it might be very well for a Lord Treasurer". The mastership of Magdalene College is thus far something in the nature of a family living, and it has been held more than once by members of the Neville family. It was at Magdalene College that Samuel Pepys was educated, and he bequeathed his library which includes the manuscript of his famous diary, to the college, with the curious proviso that if a single book was lost the rest were to go to Trinity College. So far the bequest has been sufficiently guarded. The diary, as is generally known, was written in cipher, and no attempt had apparently been made to translate it until the key to the cipher was accidentally discovered on a loose sheet of paper in one of the volumes.

A Leeds lady, who is at present resident in one of the West Indian Islands adjacent to Martinique, has written a letter, which has been published by a Yorkshire paper, to shew that the people of Martinique are not deserving of the fund which is being subscribed for their relief. They are, it appears, a terribly wicked people, and the eruption of Mont Pelee was a judgment upon them. In proof of this the lady states that some gentlemen who chartered a small steamer to take relief to Fort de France found that on the Sunday following the eruption, bands of music were playing, the theatre was open, and a masked ball was to be held. The people were quite indifferent at the fate of their fellow-islanders. Of the people of St. Pierre the following abominable story is told: On Good Friday the mob there killed a pig, hung it upon a cross, with a crown on its head, representing Our Saviour, then burried it; they dug it up on Easter Sunday, and dressed it as a priest, making a mockery of His death and resurrection, and yet on His Ascension Day they were called to their account. These people, if the story is true, are far from original in such blasphemous buffoonery. The killing and dressing up of a pig in the way described is an old ribald travesty of the Crucifixion and Resurrection, and has been often recorded since the days of the early Christians.

The phenomena of Hooliganism seem to be growing worse and worse in London. We have to turn back the pages of history for some two hundred years before we come to anything like it. Such gangs as the "Mohocks" and "Hawkubites" were famous for their wanton outrages on the public peace, but they recruited from the wealthy classes, and relied on the rank and importance of their families to protect them from the law. We read of six of them, a knight at their head, who were tried at the Old Bailey in 1712. Their offences included the rolling of a woman down Snow Hill in a barrel, the wounding for life of another woman with a knife, and the slitting of the noses of other people. They were fined three shillings and four pence each. One of the witnesses for the defence recited with indignation that the Watch had actually dared to arrest a peer of the realm, Lord Hitchinbrooke for an alleged offence, and that they went their rounds accompanied by savage dogs.

Early next term an important proposal will be submitted to congregation at Oxford University, which, if carried, will practically abolish the time-honoured necessity of taking up both Greek and Latin for Responsions, the first examination of the University. The resolutions will be; "(1) That candidates shall not be required to offer both Greek and Latin in the examination in stated subjects at Responsions. (2) That all candidates shall be required to pass in two out of the four following languages, Greek, Latin, French, and German, one of the two being either Greek or Latin". If these resolutions are carried it would be possible to pass the arts course and take the B. A. degree at Oxford without any knowledge of Greek. There is no doubt a strenuous opposition will be offered to the resolution when they are submitted to congregation. The move has been anticipated for some time, and Professor Case recently uttered a solemn warning of the danger of doing away with Greek, in the course of a magazine article on the Rhodes bequest.

"Blacking out", by the way, is by no means the only method employed by the official censorship in countries where that delightful institution flourishes in the hardy or evergreen form, as in Russia. The Russian censor is often known to add to his rough-and-ready practice of blotting out objectionable passages the softer and more humane method of marginal annotation against improper passages. A classical instance of this occurred in the case of a certain native of Russian Poland, who sent some verses to his sweetheart across the frontier—verses describing, in phrases not perhaps original, but none the less sincere, the appearance of the lady. He began by addressing her as a flower. To this the censor, opening the letter in due course, added the comment, that though, to a somewhat diseased fancy, she might appear to resemble a flower, she could not actually be one. And against a particularly fervent statement of the emotions which overcame the writer at the thought of being with the lady again, the blue pencil traced an emphatic warning against the dangers of an unbalanced [illegible]. This particular censor must have been connected in some way with the critic mentioned in an article in the "Speaker," Alaric Watts whose contemporary criticisms of Wordsworth, now almost forgotten, are worth recalling. We need only refer to the note on the lines in which it is described how

A leaping fish
Sent through the Tarn a lonely cheer,

To this Mr. Watts appended the comment, "Nonsense. Fish do not cheer." And when, in another passage, a lady's hair was compared to Twilight's for its darkness, Mr. Watts added the simple rebuke, "Twilight's has no hair."

Now that the new French Cabinet is at last formed under the Premiership of M. Combes, people will turn to wondering how long it will last, and speculating in advance on the complexion and leadership of the combination that is to succeed it. Anything like the long sway exercised by M. Waldeck-Rousseau must be regarded as out of the question. At present the programme of the new Ministry is unexciting enough. It intends to carry on the policy of its predecessors "without provocation but without weakness". The Association Law, which it binds itself to enforce faithfully, is one of its rocks ahead; it rules out all idea of a truce with Clericalism. Retrenchment is a strong plank with the new men, and reforms in the direction of a more just apportionment of taxation—both excellent business proposals, against which nobody in the Republic can say a word. It is to be hoped that M. Combes may not by misadventure be denied the chance of at least introducing these proposals.

The ecstasies occasioned by the announcement of peace have been responsible for many strange things, but perhaps the most remarkable occurred at Margate. The public-houses there remained open all night on Sunday evening, June 1st, and the explanation given by the Mayor to a wondering local public, aghast at this apparent violation of the law, is that the extension of time was granted "through an error owing to the excitement of the moment". In other words the Margate Bench completely lost its head on that occasion, and the publicans profited, while the peace and order loving public suffered accordingly. The justices are now full of—may we call it?—godly sorrow over their "faux pas", and have promised never to offend again. In order to show the sincerity of their repentance they have resolved to punish the local publicans by refusing any extension of time during Coronation week. That is an illustration of good issuing from evil. We hope their later example will be widely imitated.

We must generally go from home, at least so far away as Paris is, to learn real news about our great men. One of the leading Parisian newspapers gravely informs us that it is stated in London that, on the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward VII., he will make lords of "Sir Thomas Lipton, the great manufacturer of preserves; Sir J. Williams, the well-known physician accoucheur; and Sir Ernest Cassel, the talented advocate and Solicitor-General". The shot at the name of Sir J. Williams is not a bad one, from a countryman of the writer who once wrote of our Shakespeare as "the divine Williams". But the description of Sir Ernest Cassel, the financier, as "the talented advocate and Solicitor-General" is highly diverting. Sir Edward Carson may well ask, Is this fame?

The very latest rumour in connection with the shipping industry is that a great building combine including five great companies, is in process of formation in the United States, the under-writing of bonds having been already undertaken. The curious thing in connection with the affair is the naming of Mr. Lewis Nixon as the prospective head of the central management, which is to control all the yards included. Mr. Nixon, as many readers know, was recently ousted from another position of supreme control—that of Tammany Hall in New York, to the leadership of which Mr. Croker nominated Mr. Nixon on his retirement from his long chieftainship. Mr Nixon's attempt to revive Tamamany by purifying its methods was not successful, and his recent resignation was taken as a sign of the power of the old gang in Tammany. Mr. Nixon, is connected in business with the well-known Cramp firm and, his fortune, we believe, was made in ship-building. Mr. Nixon, while, denying the accuracy of some details of the rumoured combine is understood not to have denied its existence. It is not, perhaps an altogether wild surmise to suggest that Mr. Nixon may have given up his Tammany position with so little resistance as he apparently did because he had the chance of this new position of power in the commercial world. It is by no means an unknown thing in the States for men to leave profitable posts in political life to take up some great business enterprise. One of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's [illegible] financial experts joined him after serving for years in a high place under the Federal Government; he was invited to do so on the strength of a certain report prepared by him for the Government, which Mr. Morgan approved of. But the most striking example, after all, is that of our own countryman, Sir Clinton Dawkins, who, after distinguishing himself as a financier under Lord Cromer in Egypt, [illegible] sent out, along with Lord Curzon to [illegible] affairs of the Indian Empire, [illegible]

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[illegible] of SPRAINS, BRUI[illegible]
CONQU[illegible]
PAI[illegible]

[illegible] IN THE GREEN ROOM.

[illegible] up a sufficient [illegible] to live to [illegible] Mrs. Kendal [illegible] an old lady [illegible] experience [illegible] Mrs. Kendal [illegible] for going [illegible] and I am confident [illegible] years before she is [illegible] like that which has been provided for [illegible]. Hamilton's Silence," a play which, in [illegible] adapted by Miss Jane Wilson from the [illegible] saw the light a night or two since at the [illegible] Theatre, Holborn. One would [illegible] Mrs. Kendal as Mrs. Hamilton only looked [illegible] the age she is supposed to be according to [illegible]. But the actress makes up for seventy-five [illegible] and I call that downright waste of a [illegible] middle age.

MISS JANE WILSON'S PLAY.

There is a lot of good stuff in Miss Wilson's work: [illegible] characters speak naturally, and the scheme by [illegible] they work together to advance the story of the [illegible] is never far-fetched. Herein is shown the wis[illegible] of confining the action of a play to one spot, not [illegible] about the world in such a way as to make [illegible] gathering together of the various characters, in [illegible] places, a matter for the audience to marvel [illegible]. The story is told in the morning [illegible] of Mrs. Hamilton's house at Middleborough. [illegible] trusted head clerk of her late husband has suffered [illegible] years' imprisonment for the theft of £1,000 from [illegible] employer's safe. Her eldest son, a barrister, is [illegible] impressed with the earnestness of the man's [illegible] when, after his release from prison, he persists [illegible] declaring his innocence; but when George Ha[illegible] announces to his mother his intention of sift[illegible] the whole thing to the bottom, with the object of [illegible] the old clerk, to whose daughter he is [illegible], Mrs. Hamilton is mysterious, and begs [illegible] to do nothing of the kind.

After a considerable amount of mental torture, [illegible] it is very painful to see expressed by a poor old [illegible] of (apparently) seventy-five, Mrs. Hamilton con[illegible] that she has known all the while that it was [illegible] youngest son, Walter, who stole the money, and [illegible] love for him had shielded him at the expense [illegible] the head clerk's liberty and honour. This shows Mrs. Hamilton in rather an unpleasant light, to [illegible] so pathetic a figure in her [illegible] and her appeal for the wronged man's [illegible], that one's feelings at this point are of extreme [illegible], when they should unquestionably be of [illegible] disgust; and for the same reason the end of [illegible] play, which finds the head clerk determined, after [illegible] not to clear his character, because by so doing he [illegible] spoil his daughter's chance of happiness with [illegible] Hamilton's barrister son, actually seems per[illegible] satisfactory. Which only shows what a [illegible] uncommon acting has upon common [illegible].

REJANE AS A WORKER.

[illegible] who fancy that the average actress devote[illegible] the pursuit of pleasure every moment of such time [illegible] is not giving to an audience, are very much [illegible]. And how very much more they are mis[illegible] with regard to the creator of Sans Gene and [illegible] host of other stage portraits, who is not [illegible] average actress at all, but an exceptional one. [illegible] Mme. Rejane is not acting she is [illegible] always rehearsing and when she is not actually [illegible] she is at any rate studying. Rejane indeed [illegible] the belief that the surest way of succeeding on [illegible] stage as an actress is to work hard and incessant[illegible] and it is to the remarkable extent to which she [illegible] put this precept in practice that her lofty [illegible] in the theatrical world is due. Although [illegible] her company and herself have appeared [illegible] in every item of the repertoire which [illegible] presented at the Imperial, and with which [illegible] now off to America, just as many rehearsals [illegible] held at Mrs. Langtry's theatre in Westminster as [illegible] each item was a new play, for example "Zaza," [illegible] has been played by this company some hund[illegible] of times (the piece was produced four years ago) [illegible] rehearsed almost daily during the London visit [illegible] just terminated. The first "call" was on [illegible] of the company's arrival here, and it was [illegible] o'clock on the following morning [illegible] was finally left to the sole oc[illegible] of the stage hands and the firemen. Never[illegible], before noon everyone was at work again, and [illegible] interval between luncheon and dinner found [illegible] and Co. as hard at it as ever.

[illegible] COMPENSATES HER COMPANY.

[illegible] the work she exacts from them, Mme. [illegible] contrives, all the same, to find time to attend [illegible] recreation of the members of her company. [illegible] great believer in the efficacy of fresh air as a [illegible] keeping her companions up to the mark, [illegible] rehearsals leave little time for basking [illegible] sunshine (this will have been guessed from [illegible] of these rehearsals), Mme. Rejane [illegible] "when she can spare herself and [illegible] from the theatre. On one occasion, when a [illegible] rehearsal than usual had been in [illegible] all the morning, she chartered coaches and [illegible] entire company down to Henley, telegraphing [illegible] to the principal hotel for dinner to be [illegible] on arrival. After spending a most enjoyable [illegible] hours on the river, the company returned [illegible] for the evening performance. She also [illegible] the "premiere" of "Zaza" at the Imperial [illegible] supper-party in the "foyer" [illegible] her artists to, it cannot be said of [illegible] that she is a "sweater."

[illegible] CHARACTERISTICALLY BRIGHT REMARK.

[illegible] has been putting up at the Hotel Cecil, and [illegible] number of letters she received there daily was [illegible] enormous. In the great majority of cases [illegible] no special importance, and the delightful [illegible] remarked when a more than usually [illegible] was delivered to her the other day, "When [illegible] have nothing else to do in London, they appear [illegible] down and write me a letter to say so"! Notwith[illegible] the many visits she has paid to this country, [illegible] still finds considerable difficulty with our [illegible]. She has, therefore, to depend in a great [illegible] for the conduct of her business upon her [illegible] Lieutenants the principal among whom are [illegible] Arthur Lewis, Mr. H. J. Wilde, and Mr. Horace [illegible]. The first-named of this trio also [illegible] when he appeared at the Coronet Theatre [illegible] summer. The last named, a most able and ener[illegible] gentleman—a treasure to any "star" who has [illegible] for the business and literary departments of [illegible] his wearing and tearing stage life—recently [illegible] for Mrs. Langtry in a similar capacity.

AN IMPORTANT ALTERATION.

[illegible] in last week's Green-Room notes that [illegible] Coronation Athletic Tournament, organised [illegible] syndicate of gentlemen connected with the [illegible] Sporting Club, would take place at the Royal [illegible] Hall on the evening of June 9th. Since then [illegible] been arranged that the entertainment takes [illegible] next Saturday afternoon instead, when it is [illegible] that his Majesty the King, who has ever had [illegible] the welfare of the manly sports of this [illegible], may be present. Of the magnificent pro[illegible] which will be performed on this occasion I [illegible] already spoken. But may I, as representing in [illegible] particular columns the dramatic department of [illegible] A. P., point out the remainder that Mrs. Brown [illegible] and Miss Esme Beringer are throwing their [illegible] into this Athletic Tournament?

THE BOARD-ROOM POKER.

[illegible] would like to write down the name of the hero of [illegible] little club story, just by way of giving it the [illegible] of actuality, but circumstances are such that [illegible] bound to be as secret in this particular as Gilbert [illegible] over his "Discontented Sugar Broker." when he [illegible]

No man of finely-pointed sense
Would violate a confidence;
And shall I go,
And do it? No!
His name I shall not mention.

[illegible] the gentleman whom the following anecdote [illegible] is such a just and jolly fellow that I feel [illegible] he would cheerfully come to the rescue of my [illegible] were the truth of the story doubted, and [illegible] also to give, privately, and to clamorous [illegible] only, his name, address, occupation, age last [illegible] day, and anything else they might like in what [illegible] to be called "the small way".

[illegible] DISCOVERY.

[illegible] found a large iron poker in Hyde Park. [illegible] poker is a strange thing to pick up anywhere [illegible] in a fireplace or [illegible] to light upon [illegible] in Hyde Park is to light upon a very considerable [illegible]. It could not have dropped from the back [illegible] ironmonger's cart, because carts are not allowed [illegible] park much less on the grass. It could not [illegible] been the implement of a murder, because there [illegible] no evidence adhering to it to speak of its having [illegible] and the turf around where [illegible] no sign of a struggle. It could not have [illegible] dropped there or left there in error by a lady or [illegible] frequenter of the Park, because it is not [illegible] for either sex to carry pokers now, and [illegible] nothing in the Park, if fashionably equipped. It [illegible] have belonged to a park-keeper for the [illegible] County Council have not yet sanctioned the [illegible] the poker in punishing infant offenders against [illegible] bylaws and regulations relating to forestry and [illegible]. It was a tremendous mystery—but I can [illegible] explain it.

[illegible]ATION.

[illegible] who is connected with one of the large [illegible] limited companies in London had lunched [illegible] and sitting in a hot board-[illegible] balance-sheets, after that lunch, had [illegible] a very balancing effect upon his head. The [illegible] too, was a singularly dry proceeding, [illegible] was over, our hero, whom we will call [illegible] some of the dryness with [illegible] and [illegible] cupboard in the board-room (it would [illegible] board-room that did not have such a cup-[illegible] prepared for facing homewards and his [illegible] the most natural thing possible, under [illegible] circumstances, that Mr. X, passing by the fire-[illegible] from the room, should see, in the [illegible] a most astonishing resemblance to [illegible] and it was not less [illegible] should take the [illegible]

[illegible] British officer is not [illegible] bookworm. Apropos of this a good story [illegible] [illegible]. A young officer, [illegible] [illegible] library [illegible]

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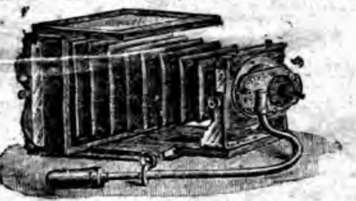

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